

The Enterprise.

VOL. 10.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1905.

NO. 50.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:19 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
9:39 A. M. Daily.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
5:03 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
12:03 P. M. Daily.	
4:05 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
8:33 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	12:42 a. m.

TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
6:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
5:10 "	5:10 "
5:55 "	5:55 "
6:30 "	6:14 "
7:20 "	7:00 "
8:30 "	8:00 "
9:30 "	9:30 "
10:30 "	10:00 "
11:30 "	11:30 "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m. The last "suburban car", leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 12:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	6:45	12:03
.....		4:05

MAIL CLOSES.

North.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	6:55	12:09
.....		5:24
South.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	6:15	
.....	11:35	8:35

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church services will be held every Sunday at 8:30 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
C. L. McCracken.	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock.	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward.	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg.	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston.	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield.	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
W. B. Gilbert.	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.	Redwood City

Ship Strikes Mine and Sinks.

Shanghai.—The coasting steamship Hiesho, plying between Shanghai and Tientsin, struck a mine ninety miles south of Shantung Pomontory and was totally destroyed. Fifteen persons were drowned, including Engineers Mauchan and Muir. The passengers and a portion of the crew were rescued by two passing steamships. Seventy-one of the survivors have arrived at Shanghai. All the foreign passengers were saved.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

Interesting and Important Occurrences of the Past Week Tersely Related in Condensed Paragraphs

Current Events Briefly Reviewed in Numerous Dispatches From Correspondents in Every Corner of the World.

Theodore Roosevelt Jr. registered last week as a freshman at Harvard University.

The Peruvian Government has made a contract with financiers in Berlin for a loan of \$3,000,000 at 6 per cent interest.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws has been conferred by Columbia University on Baron Komura and Sergius Witte.

Jacob Litt, theatrical manager and owner of theaters in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, died last week at Yonkers, N. Y.

It is announced that the Italian Government has given full adhesion to the second peace conference at The Hague proposed by the Emperor of Russia.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, is expected in Washington about October 17th. Until then the discussion about the proposed German tariff will be deferred.

Wreckage washed ashore on Kangaroo island points to the loss with all hands of the ship Loch Vennachar, 1557 tons, which left the Clyde June 14th bound to Adelaide and Melbourne.

Captain Martin L. Haines, who was known as "the Cranberry King" of New Jersey, died last week at his home in Vincent Town, that state. He was a member of the bar and a Civil War veteran.

The officials at Madrid discredited the continued reports of King Alfonso's approaching marriage to various princesses. It is said that no decision will be arrived at until after the King's visit to Berlin.

The appraisement at over \$16,000,000 of the estate of the late Adrian Iselin of New Rochelle, N. Y., has been filed. The appraisement showed \$1,407,050 of real estate and \$14,925,906 of personal property.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company's first turbine steamer, the Kaiser, made a successful trial trip last week at Hamburg, reaching twenty-seven miles an hour, or a mile above the contract stipulation.

A recent order of General Linevitch to the army leads to the conclusion that they will spend the winter in Manchuria. Drills and target practice will continue and games will be organized to keep the men occupied.

The Subway Tavern, the New York saloon which was opened with prayer by Bishop Potter a year ago, was closed last week. The owner locked up its doors, saying that the temperance saloon had not been a paying investment.

Five children were burned and asphyxiated in a fire that destroyed the home of Frederick Adamson at Port Dodge, Iowa. The father had gone to work and the mother was visiting a neighbor when the gasoline stove exploded, setting fire to and destroying the house.

Columbia University of New York last week celebrated its one hundred and fifty-second opening. The feature was the laying of the cornerstone for a new college building. The name of the donor of Hamilton Hall, as the new building will be known, has never been made public. It will cost about \$500,000.

A mixed train, southbound on the Rio Grande Southern Railroad, was wrecked two miles west of Glencoe, Col., and ten persons were injured. The wreck was caused by spreading of the rails. The entire train except the engine and tender was overturned. Fortunately the train was moving slowly at the time and no fatalities resulted.

EMPEROR WILLIAM OBJECTS TO TERM "GERMAN-AMERICAN"

Refuses to Give Audience to Representative of the United States.

New York.—A special to the Herald from Berlin says: An amusing story is going about at the expense of an American politician who was recently received in audience by the Emperor. This representative of the United States, in drawing up the usual request for an audience, described himself as a "German-American," imagining that such a designation would be pleasing to the Emperor.

This, however, was not the case. The Kaiser instructed that the request be returned with a message as follows:

"His imperial majesty, the Emperor, recognizes and appreciates highly a German or American, but such a thing as 'German-American,' according to the imperial view, does not exist. If, therefore, you will make your application either as an American or as a German it will doubtless be granted."

Private Car for President.

Washington.—As a result of the criticism of the custom of railways furnishing private cars for the use of Presidents of the United States when traveling on official or semi-official business, a bill will be introduced at the coming session of Congress to provide an appropriation of \$50,000 for the building of a private car, and an annual sum to pay for transportation, so the Chief Executive will not be under obligation to railroads. Senators and Representatives, Army and Navy officers and all other officials of the Government are allowed their expenses while traveling. The President is not allowed any mileage, and his expenses are paid out of his own pocket.

Japanese Control Island Trade.

Washington.—Commander G. L. Dyer, naval Governor of Guam, in his annual report to the Navy Department says: "The absence of a line of freight-carrying craft between San Francisco, Guam and Manila throws all of the trade of the islands into the hands of the Japanese. They have established stores, regular lines of schooners, practically monopolize trade and fix prices. Under these conditions living expenses for the natives are cruelly high." The Governor urges the placing of two freight-carrying steamers on the route between San Francisco and Manila, via Honolulu and Guam.

Can Now Send Bees to Germany.

Washington.—Live bees may now be mailed to Germany. The postal authorities of that country and similar officials in the United States have amended article 2 of the Parcels Post Convention in force between the two nations as follows: "Article 2, so as to admit to the Parcels Post mails exchanged between the two countries parcels containing live bees inclosed in appropriate receptacles." It is also agreed that undelivered parcels from Germany shall be held sixty days until the sender can be communicated with as to the final disposition of the parcel.

Lumberman Killed by Logs.

Ukiah.—Charles Ashton, a man 46 years old, while engaged in sawing in the Alpine woods, was instantly killed by being jammed between two logs. So large were the logs and closely jammed that it required the services of a donkey engine to separate them and remove the body, which was mashed to a jelly. Ashton had been standing between two logs and was sawing the smaller one in two when it started rolling and caught him like a rat in a trap. Ashton leaves three grown children. Two of them reside at Santa Maria and the other at Washington.

Prepares to Crush Bandits.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria.—The Tartar General of Hei-Lung-Chiang province has been transferred to Kirin for the purpose of instituting order following the evacuation of the foreign troops. He has already begun military operations to suppress the Chinese bandits, who lately were in the Russian and Japanese service. The General has dispatched a regiment of native troops to suppress the bandits.

Twenty Persons Drowned.

Helsingfors, Finland.—The Swedish steamers Njord and the Robert collided near Hveen island, in the sound. The Robert sank. Twenty persons were drowned.

CANAL LABORERS LANDED BY FORCE

One Hundred and Fifty Workmen Imported From Martinique Compelled to Disembark at Colon

Claimed They Had Been Misinformed Regarding Conditions on the Isthmus and Wanted to Be Returned Home.

Colon.—Six hundred and fifty laborers from Martinique, brought here on the French steamer Versailles under contract to work on the canal, refused to disembark or to submit to vaccination, which is imperative under the American sanitary regulations. They clamored to be taken back to Martinique, asserting that they had been misinformed as to the conditions here before they embarked and that later they learned these conditions were intolerable and deadly. Five hundred of them were with difficulty persuaded to land, and these were sent to points along the line of the canal. One hundred and fifty remained on board and declined to leave the ship under any consideration. These were forcibly ejected from the vessel by Panamanian and canal zone policemen, but not until nearly every one of them had been clubbed and several were bleeding from nasty wounds.

The French Consul at Colon, M. Bonhenry, appealed to the men to listen to reason, explaining that they had left Martinique under contract with the canal zone emigration agent, guaranteeing the payment of their passage here, and that while working on the canal they would have, in addition to their wages, the guarantee of free quarters and free medical attendance. The men, however, were not answerable to this reasoning. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Consul, of the Panamanian and American officials, and despite the information given them by several of their countrymen, that health and other conditions on the isthmus were satisfactory, and that the terms of their employment would enable them to save money, they persistently refused to leave the ship, baring their breasts and invoking death in preference to going ashore.

At 2 o'clock the laborers were informed that they would be given two hours to reconsider their decision and at 4 o'clock three of them consented to disembark, the others still holding out. Then the Panamanian police, armed with clubs, approached the laborers and on their refusing to quit the ship, began to club them right and left. The zone police a few minutes later assisted in the clubbing. About fifty of the laborers leaped into the sea, but all of the men were able to swim.

Seeing that resistance was useless, the men yielded, came ashore and began to eat the food that had been placed on the dock. At 5 o'clock all the laborers, who were in a pitiable condition, were placed on board a train which left for Corozal, where they will be put to work.

Confesses But Is Acquitted.

Everett, Wash.—A jury acquitted George Holcomb, former City Treasurer of Everett, of embezzlement, and its verdict has created great surprise. Holcomb retired from office last winter. Shortly before his retirement he confessed to City Clerk Mitchell that there was a shortage in his accounts. His books were expertly showing that the shortage amounted to \$11,136. His bonds were furnished by an Eastern company, which very soon made good the shortage. The jury based its conclusions on the theory that inasmuch as the bonding company had made the shortage good, the city loses nothing.

Destructive Tidal Wave.

Victoria, B. C.—The steamer Miowera, from Australia, brought details of a disastrous typhoon and tidal wave in the Marshall group, causing the loss of about 120 lives. A wave nearly six feet high swept the island of Jaluit. The settlement is on an island about a mile long, and where the Europeans are gathered is about 100 yards wide. The top story of the hotel in which the foreigners lived was blown off and several had narrow escapes from falling debris. The trading steamer Germania was saved from destruction by the master taking her into the center of the lagoon.

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY ISSUES MONTHLY STATEMENT

Circulation National Bank Notes Shows \$60,272,832 Increase for Year.

Washington.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency shows that at the close of business September 30, 1905, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$516,352,240, an increase for the year of \$60,272,832, and an increase for the month of \$4,131,873. The amount of circulation based on United States bonds is \$481,688,526, an increase for the year of \$59,673,810, an increase for the month of \$2,902,361.

The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$34,663,714, an increase for the year of \$599,022 and an increase for the month of \$1,229,512.

The amount of bonds on deposit to secure circulation was \$481,352,300, and to secure public deposits \$66,110,300.

The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of September, 1905, the total receipts were \$50,251,159 and the expenditures \$41,309,676, leaving a surplus for the month of \$8,941,000 and a deficit for the three months of the fiscal year of \$9,574,000.

MEXICANS MOB AMERICANS DURING A CELEBRATION

United States Consul Will Take Action and Seek Adequate Redress.

El Paso, Texas.—During the celebration of a Mexican holiday in Parral, State of Chihuahua, some Mexicans grossly insulted the Americans and other foreigners on the streets and even stoned the houses of the foreign residents. The better element of Mexicans, however, did not participate in the demonstration. The foreigners held mass-meetings and put the matter in the hands of United States Consul Long, who is the only foreign Consul in that city. He will demand an apology.

Parral is in a rich mining section, with several hundred foreign residents. The Mexican police failed to make any arrests and afterward explained that their force was insufficient and that it would have precipitated a riot had they attempted to make any arrests.

Illegally Fenced Public Land.

Omaha, Neb.—Judge Munger in the United States Court sentenced John Krause, a ranchman, living near Alliance, Neb., to pay a fine of \$800 and one-half of the cost of the case and to remain in the custody of the United States Marshal for twenty-four hours, and his brother, Herman Krause, to pay a fine of \$500 and one-half the costs. The Krause brothers were convicted at the May term of illegally fencing 4000 acres of Government land.

Bishop Potter Not for Blue Laws.

New York.—At the annual diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, Bishop Potter's charge to the people was devoted entirely to Sunday observance. He argued the futility of trying to restore the New England Sunday by means of blue laws, spoke of the city wage earners' need of Sunday recreation, and deplored the influences that were degrading the day.

Three Men Killed in Wreck.

Birmingham, Ala.—A switch engine in the yards of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad jumped the track and smashed into a caboose on an adjoining track. Two men were instantly killed and a third was so badly injured that he died in the hospital a few hours later. The bodies were terribly mangled. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping.

Mountain Split by Earthquake.

Rome.—A mountain near Ajello, called Pietra Calandia, 300 meters high, split in two owing to shocks of earthquake, and threatened to bury the town. All the inhabitants have fled. There was a terrible cyclone at Sparaniz, in the province of Calabria. Houses were damaged and several persons were killed and injured.

Ten Years for Wedding a Negro.

Magnolia, Mo.—Bessie Perkins, a white woman, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for marrying and living with a negro. Judge Wilkinson in passing sentence said he regretted that he could make the punishment no heavier.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits. July 1 to Feb. 1
Rail. Oct. 15 to Nov. 16
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
Deer. August 1 to October 1
Trout. April 1 to November 1
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.
The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.
The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover October 15 to February 15.
Mountain Quail and Grouse. Sept. 1 to Feb. 15
Doves. July 1 to Nov. 1
Tree Squirrel. Aug. 1 to Oct. 1
Male Deer. July 15 to Nov. 1
Pheasant and Meadow Lark. Killing prohibited.
Trout. April 1 to Nov. 1
Steelhead (in tidewater) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16
Striped Bass. Three-pound Black Bass. July 1 to Jan. 1
Salmon or Crawfish. Aug. 15 to April 1
Shrimp. Sept. 1 to May 1
Crabs, 6 inches across back. Oct. 31 to Sept. 1
Turgeon and Female Crab. Prohibited
Abalone. Less than 15 inches round

La Follette Would Be President.

Washington.—Taking President Roosevelt at his word that he does not desire another nomination for the Presidency, Governor Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, according to one of his personal friends, has virtually decided to become an early candidate for the Republican nomination in 1908. At a recent conference of Governor La Follette and his friends it is said that it was decided that Governor La Follette should retain his present position as Governor and decline his other tentative office of United States Senator. La Follette, it is understood, will announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination next year. Meantime he will continue to lecture in various States, discussing questions of vital interest in them.

Seek to Escape Wall Street.

Chicago.—Because their clerks and officials are affected by the Wall-street fever, a number of large industries are to move their general offices from New York to Chicago, according to the reports circulated with the announcement that the \$40,000,000 American Steel Foundries Corporation will make such a change next month.

Cuban Bandit Killed.

Guana, Cuba.—It is reported that the notorious Cuban bandit, Chino Oreili, has been killed by rural guards. Oreili had been condemned to death for several murders. Many attempts had been made to capture him.

Old Illinois College Reopens.

Peoria, Ill.—Jubilee College, one of the landmarks of early Illinois, founded by the famous Bishop Chase, the first Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, has been reopened after a half century of idleness.

Cyrus Noble

The World famous American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

To-morrow is worth more to hustlers than yesterday.

Any fool can start a war, but wise men are needed when it comes to deciding on the indemnity.

It's the twenty-fifth anniversary of her debut into the world that is often celebrated by a woman.

No matter what other towns have claimed him, hereafter it will be Mr. John Paul Jones, of Annapolis, Md.

"When does a woman look her best?" asks the London World. When her rival is unable to conceal her jealousy.

Honors paid the body of John Paul Jones are all that he could wish for were he in a position to appreciate them.

Governor La Follette says "all other issues are secondary to public honesty." At last graft is becoming disreputable.

So far the government's conscience fund, established in 1911, amounts to about \$400,000 from contributions. Who's shy?

The Rochester Democrat publishes an article on "How to Make a Revolver Safe." The best way is to bury it and forget the place.

Tax-dodging in the Philippines is reported by the authorities; and yet it was declared the Filipinos were not ready for civilization.

Somebody has been trying to send an infernal machine to La Follette. Mr. Rockefeller will no doubt find it easy to prove an alibi.

The statement that "bald headed men never have consumption" should be soothing to the bald headed men who think they have it.

Kansas reports the killing of a rattlesnake seventeen feet long. It is not strange, after all, that a saloon is occasionally dynamited in that State.

If Russia cannot suppress strikes, riots and revolts, she proposes to suppress all news of them. It is splendid statesmanship, dictated by the example of the ostrich.

Prince Potemkin, the Russian exile, says: "I am disgusted with the conditions in Russia," and across the sea comes a faintly whispering echo from the imperial palace: "Me too."

George Gould has gone into the poultry business, and he is making it pay. That man has such a genius for finance that he would doubtless be able to make a living even out of poetry.

A Prussian chemist claims to be able to tell the blood of one man from that of another by the difference in the corpuscles. All peoples of the earth, therefore, are not made of one blood, eh?

The house in which Juliet is supposed to have lived at the time Romeo used to sing under her window has been purchased by the city of Verona for \$2,800. The cable does not say why J. Pierpont Morgan didn't bid it in.

Hysterical automobilism is a species of poltheadism which will sooner or later compel more stringent and uncomfortable regulation than any heretofore contemplated, if it doesn't learn to behave itself better. It will be an easy matter for law to disqualify and prevent careless violators of the speed limit from operating machines at all. If the man behind the honk knows what's to his advantage he will suppress his gaseous volatility of gasoline spirits and keep from getting in worse odor with the proletariat pedestrian who, after all, has a good deal to say about the laws and the police.

The popular vogue of the uniform is a remarkable phase of American life. From hall boys to masters of the hounds, among Federal, State and city employees, on railroads, in hotels and in some private houses, in the service of corporations, on the decks of pleasure yachts, everywhere, high or low, the uniform is in evidence. This change in the American employe whom Dickens saw lounging about in seedy "store clothes" has been a radical one outwardly. It has done much for personal neatness, perhaps something for politeness in public servants. What influence it is exerting on character is not so obvious. Is it tending to incultate servility?

Dr. James M. Buckley of the Methodist Episcopal Church is reported to have said the other day that "there are a good many clowns in the pulpit." Dr. Buckley probably meant by what he said, if he really said it, that ministers are doing things he would not do and saying what he would not say. But men in all professions and kinds of business are doing this. Possibly here are ministers who would criticize Dr. Buckley in the same way. In the pulpit, as on the lecture platform or in the office or in the professions, each man asserts his individuality in some way which may appear to be ridiculous or serious according to the point of view. Those who make up the canon are to be the judges whether minister suits the hearers or not.

Ministers sometimes do silly things and not infrequently are harsh in their criticism of men and policies they do not like. They must accord the same privilege to others. But they can do this without being clowns, although a clown's work may pay more.

In Florida on the first day of July last a "Jim Crow" street car act went into effect. It was apparently rather drastic in its provisions, for, in order to facilitate enforcement of the decreed separation of the races, it conferred police powers upon the conductors. In some of the cities of the State the act produced interesting, even amusing, complications. Thus at Jacksonville, where one of the two street car companies serving the city is largely owned by colored people, the management assigned the cooler and pleasanter front seats to the negro patrons and relegated the whites to the rear section. The other company, which is understood to have opposed the measure during its pendency in the Legislature, was placed under a boycott by the colored people for obeying the law in the usual way, and a similar movement seems to have been inaugurated in other communities. At the instigation of a colored law firm a test case was arranged without delay to determine the validity of the act. The firm in question contended that certain provisions of it were not only contrary to the State constitution, but in conflict with the second section of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which section reads as follows: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." With remarkable speed the case has passed through the various stages of such litigation, and the Supreme Court of the State, sustaining the judgment of the Circuit Court, has pronounced the act void on the grounds alleged by the colored attorneys. In view of the decision in the Berea College case, where the Kentucky law abolishing and prohibiting racial co-education was upheld, this Florida judgment assumes particular interest. We know, of course, that the "Jim Crow" arrangement cannot be applied by States to interstate passenger service, but its constitutionality within State lines has not been generally questioned, and Richmond has been debating the proposition to establish separate public parks for the colored residents on the theory that the more completely the races are separated the better for both. The Florida decision may not be a blow to all "Jim Crow" legislation, but it is unquestionably a blow at certain varieties of that legislation.

MRS. J. M. BARRIE.

Who Has Proved of Wonderful Assistance to Her Husband.

Very many indeed are the great men of letters and deeds who owe much of their success to their wives. Among the more popular novelists of the present day is J. M. Barrie, author of "The Little Minister," "A Window in Thrums," "Sentimental Tommy," etc., and he produced all of his best books after his marriage. His tall, graceful wife has always been a great help to him. She is a typical English beauty and is the idol of her gifted husband. The two are inseparable. They live in the country and lead ideal lives with their flowers and pets, going up to London when the fancy seizes them and thoroughly enjoying life together. Mrs. Barrie is taller than her husband and towers above him in her regal beauty, for he is rather a small man.

Philosophy of the Old Scotchman.
"Weel, John, how are you to-day?" asked the Scottish minister. "Gey weel, sir; gey weel," replied John cautiously; "gin it wasna for the rheumatism in the right leg." "Ah, John, there is no mistake, you are getting old like the rest of us, and old age doesn't come alone." "Auld age, sir?" returned John. "I won't hear ye. Auld age has naething tae dae wi't. Here's my ither leg jist as auld, an' it's soond and soople yet."

Here Were Not Broomsticks.
"I want some hose," said a lady who appeared to weigh about 250 pounds. "Yes'm," said the clerk, briskly. "Something about an inch in diameter."

"What do you mean? Do I look like a living skeleton?"
"Beg pardon, ma'am. Hosliery department three counters to the left. This is the garden implement department."—Houston Post.

A. D. 1050.
"And what," inquired the visitor as he pointed ahead, "is that small but tasteful structure?"
"That," replied the native, "is the Hall of Fame."

"Oh. And what is the mighty marble building over there?"
"That? Why, that's our Hall of Eminent Grifters."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Here is what you owe to them: Your mother took care of you, and your father paid the bills. You never will have such a snap again.
Love is an excellent diet for young men who have too much avoirdupois.

WHERE WEATHER IS MADE.

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, and How It Got Its Name.

"Here is where you get your weather," says the conductor, as the train pulls into Medicine Hat, province of Alberta, Canada. And then the natives take the visitors from the States around the corner and point to a box eight by four feet on the side of the hill where "weather for the States is bred." Medicine Hat gets a conspicuous place on the weather map issued by the United States bureau, says the Indianapolis News. The name figures in most of the cold weather reports, but, as a matter of fact, the town is not a weather breeder. It possesses an extremely mild climate in winter in comparison with some of the northwest territory towns, and does not deserve all the advertisement it receives through Uncle Sam's valuable bureau. It may be remarked incidentally that it gets hot here in summer. To-day it was eighty in the shade and all that was lacking to make a summer day of the Central West was humidity, a commodity with which they are not acquainted up here.

The traveler who drops off here is inclined to ask of the first native he meets: "Where did you get that hat?" He learns that there are many theories concerning the origin of the town's name. They grow out of Indian legends. The country in the vicinity of the town was once the center of the land of the Crees, and one of the traditions is that in the dim and distant past the daughter of the head chief of the tribe fell into the deep, swift-flowing Saskatchewan river a few miles above the site of the town.

An expert swimmer herself, she was able to keep her head above water for a long time, but on account of the high bluffs which skirt the river, she was carried rapidly down stream by the current and was fast becoming exhausted, when a young and athletic member of the tribe, beholding from the top of a bluff the girl's predicament, jumped unhesitatingly into the stream and soon succeeded in carrying her to the shore, much to the joy of all the tribe, and especially of her father.

The rescue occurred at a point where the railroad now crosses the river, and it was there that the old chief, according to the legend, conferred his own hat on the young athlete. With the Indians in those days the hat was an insignia of chieftainship, and so, after the brave young Indian was the leader of the tribe, and as such was known as "the chief of the Medicine Hat." The legend is defective in that it does not record the marriage of the young chief to the girl, but the white people of the section have done their best to perpetuate the Indian's memory by naming the town for him.

Another legend is that when, at one time, the Crees were at war with the Piegans and the Blackfeet, and the enemy was supposed to be preparing for an attack on them, a young Cree brave fell asleep on the banks of the river, and in a vision saw the hat of a member of the enemy's forces floating down the stream. This was interpreted as a supernatural warning that the Piegans and Blackfeet were creeping up on the Crees. Thus forewarned, the Crees were prepared for the onslaught, and as a result were victorious. Thereafter the spot at which the young man slept was known as Medicine Hat.

Humors of Golf in Egypt.

There are many humorous things connected with golf in Egypt, according to the Argonaut. There are what might be called extra hazardous hazards; for example, at one links, in upper Egypt, the golf course wound its desert way past an oasis on which was a luxuriant field of clover. A sliced ball was extremely apt to hide itself in this clover. The following new rule was made by the Arabs. That nobody in boots or shoes could enter the oasis limits to search for balls; only barefooted people (otherwise Arabs) were allowed to enter.

Every day we found a large population of Arabs around the oasis waiting for golf balls to go to grass. Sometimes, I fear, they were assisted there. It required much baksheesh to get them out. At last there were so many lost balls that an investigation was made by the green committee. An old woman was discovered hiding near the clover hazard. When you made a fine, long approach, the old lady grabbed the golf ball and took to her heels. She regarded the balls as her legitimate spoil, and offered them freely for sale to the original owners at cut prices. It took an enormous amount of time and labor to convince her that she must give up her practice.

Two Signs of Progress.

Probably the first Indian divorce in the country was filed in Montana the other day. There is evidence that the red man is rapidly adopting the customs of the whites. When the baseball season arrived he deserted her and went off with the white team. This is further evidence.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Coming Around.

Mrs. Caffrey—And how is that pretty young widow? Is she reconciled to her loss yet?
Mrs. Malaprop—No, she ain't exactly reconciled yet, but they do say she's got the man picked out.

Do not doubt that the self-made man will be a good thing—if he ever gets himself finished.

It is easier to float a rumor than it is to sink the truth.

A Little Lesson
In Patriotism

On the 13th of March, 1861, General Benjamin F. Butler, commandant of the district of Annapolis, entered Baltimore at the head of 900 men, occupied the city without opposition, and won the first important capture for the cause of the Union army. Butler was immediately made a major general and assigned to the command of Fortress Monroe, and the Department of East Virginia. This was one of the most important strategic points in the early history of the war and one that was of the greatest value to either side.

It was a time and a place where active measures were necessary. While Butler was still in command of the fortress some slaves that had come within his lines were demanded by their masters. Butler realized that the Northern army would lose a very effective ally if they could not protect the negroes that fled to them for protection, because the negroes were of the opinion that the war had been undertaken merely because of the desire to free them. Butler accordingly refused to deliver the fugitives on the ground that they were contraband of war.

In August of the same year Butler captured Forts Hatteras and Clark, on the coast of North Carolina. On May 1, 1862, Butler took command of the city of New Orleans. Even his ardent admirers must become the apologists for Butler's course there. His war measures were so severe that they were sometimes inhumane. But no one questions that Butler had a high ideal of patriotism.

MONUMENT TO JOSEPH SMITH.

Latter Day Saints to Mark Birthplace of Their Founder.

On Dec. 23 next will occur the 100th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Smith, revelator and founder of the Mormon Church.

To commemorate the event the church intends to erect on the site of the "prophet's" birthplace a monument which shall attest the reverence in which his memory is held. The 400,000 living members of the church, most of them dwelling west of the Rocky Mountains, propose to make of the boulder-strewn acres lying among the hills of Vermont a garden spot such as they have made of the desert plains of Utah. To this end, an official of the church has recently completed the purchase of the old Smith farm in Sharon, Vt., where picturesque ruins mark the spot on which stood the humble cottage of Lucy and Joseph Smith, parents of the Mormon leader.

For more than a century the little town has pursued its way in peaceful obscurity, unsought by tourist, its charms unknown save to the chance summer visitor.

A magnificent monument, summer cottages for the accommodation of visitors, and the transforming of the farm into a beautiful park will yearly bring hundreds of "Latter Day Saints" who will come to pay their devils at the shrine of the Prophet Joseph.

The ruins of the old place will be left intact. A few feet to the eastward of the foundation stones, and at the crowning point of the hill on which they stand, will be placed the memorial monument. The design for this is already being exhibited in Salt Lake City, and unbounded admiration is expressed for its simple impressive beauty. It shows a massive block of Vermont granite from which rises a perpendicular shaft 38½ feet high, a foot for each year of the prophet's life. The stone will be highly polished from base to pinnacle and the sides inscribed with quotations from Scripture and prophetic utterances of the famous seer.

Plans are also under way for a cottage which will stand on an eminence facing the monument and overlooking the broad sweep of the orchard. The plot of ground purchased includes two beautiful clear mountain springs which rise about 80 feet above the site selected for the cottage.

Higher Aspirations.

Uncle Winthrop—And what do you desire to be when you have become a man, Emersie? When I was your age I wanted to be a pirate.
Emerson Lowell Backbeigh—The aspirations of modern youth are so different, uncle. Now, I should like to be a promoter.—Puck.

Waiting for the Supreme Test.

"So you are really in society?" said the friend of earlier years.
"I wouldn't say for sure," answered Mr. Cumrox. "Nobody has ever approached me with any proposition to write up my past unless I paid to stop 'em."—Washington Star.

HOW TO SELL GOODS.

Instance in Which Salesman Made a \$15,000 Sale by Being Alert.

In the World's Work is a story of good salesmanship. The writer says: At all times the traveling salesman should be quick to see the unexpected opportunity—and it might be added that often such an opportunity is brought to light by the impression made upon the customer by a genuine "leader." Once a bright young salesman went into the office of a Memphis merchant to sell him a bill of carbons for his arc lights. He was conscious of having a distinct advantage in a carbon that he could sell at \$11, for which his competitors were obliged to get \$16.50. "You can't sell that carbon for \$11, can you?" inquired the merchant. "Yes, sir; there is no mistake about it," quietly answered the young man. "If you feel any question about it just let me send you what you need, and if they are not all right in every particular you have only to notify me and I will come here personally and ship them back to the house."

"Well, on that understanding," replied the merchant, "you may ship me 5,000."

This time it was the salesman's turn to be astonished, for this was a sensational quantity for a merchant to buy for his own use.

"May I ask," inquired the young man, "how you are going to use so many?"

"Certainly," answered the merchant, drawing a set of contracts from a pigeon hole of his desk; "here are the contracts for a \$15,000 lighting plant that I am going to put in across the street."

"Signed them?" inquired the young man.

No, but I'm going to to-night," answered the merchant, "for I've thrashed the details of this thing over until I'm sick and tired of them."

"Now," responded the salesman, "I've demonstrated to you that I can beat those people all to pieces on the price of carbons, and I give you my word that I can do the same thing on the plant that you propose to put in. Put off the signing of that contract until to-morrow night, get on the train with me and go to our plant in Chicago and I will show you that I can save you money on equipment."

The merchant finally agreed, with the result that the salesman who saw this opportunity sold the merchant a \$15,000 plant.



Dyspepsia.—A dessert spoonful or more of glycerine diluted with five parts of water and taken at the beginning of the meal prevents the usual distress, belching, etc., which follows the eating of certain vegetables and fruits. It is not a cure but simply a relief.

Eruptions on the Face.—The patient should live temperately, avoiding all stimulants and keep the bowels open. A solution of carbonate or bicarbonate of soda, one scruple to a pint of water, makes a very good wash. When the eruptions break and become sores use an ointment composed of lanoline one ounce and olate of mercury one grain, rubbed on two or three times daily. Black heads should be steamed and squeezed out and the spots rubbed with the ointment a few times.

Home-Made Liniment.—The primary purposes of a liniment are to serve as disinfectant and to allay inflammation. Nature must do the rest toward curing cuts, bruises or wounds of any kind. Swellings, aches and pains result from inflammation and require the use of liniment. A very good one for both man and beast is composed of alcohol, one pint; spirits of hartshorn, 1½ ounces; turpentine, one gill; sweet oil, one-half pint; line arnica, five ounces; chloroform, two ounces. This will make about 2½ pints the equivalent of which in quantity and quality of a patent liniment would cost from \$4 to \$5.

The Rain Cure.—This is the latest fad. All that is required of the patient is to stand in the open with the body bare of all clothing in the falling rain. The sensation is said to be very agreeable. Those who have tried it assert that the rain falling upon the bare body invigorates the whole system and is especially strengthening to the nerves. There is no set rule for taking the treatment. It is declared that the rain cure is a sure remedy for rheumatism and that decided improvement has been noted in cases of persons afflicted with tuberculosis. For nervous disorders the treatment is said to be infallible, although we do not take much stock in it.

Just as She Heard It.

"Cordin' t' what I hear," exclaimed Mrs. Zekiel Medderrass, in horrified tones, "that new schoolma'am ain't fit for the place. What do you think?"

"I don't know," said the village dressmaker, looking up from her sewing. "What?"
"Why, you wouldn't believe it!" continued Mrs. M. "I heard Sam Hinkins tellin' Zekiel that she was a first-rate hand at 'teaching' the young ideas how t' shoot." Scandalous, ain't it?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.



The Old Story.—"But, papa, he says he can't live without me." "Give us a new one, I told that same story to your mother!"

The Automobile Fright.—Sidney—Why don't you talk as we ride? Rodney—Well! I can't think with my hair standing on end.

No Escape.—Bell Boy (outside of room 55)—Say, the gas is escaping in there. Countryman (inside of room 55)—No, it ain't; I locked the door.

A Vacuum.—A pupil in a Lynde (Mass.) school was asked by his teacher to give the definition of a vacuum. "I can't just describe it," said he, "but I have it in my head."

Wanted a Circus.—The Child—Are you the trained nurse mamma said was coming? The Nurse—Yes, dear; I'm the trained nurse. The Child—Let's see some of your tricks.

Those Foreigners.—Doctor (after careful examination)—Some foreign substance is lodged in your eye. Dennis—O! I knowed it! That's what On git fr wurrukin' wid them Dagoes!

She Whistles.—An Irishman asked a Scotchman one day why a railway engine was called "she." Sandy replied: "Perhaps it's on account of the horrible noise it makes when it tries to whistle."

There She Blows!—On the voyage a school of whales was sighted, and the millionaire plumber rubbed his hands in ecstasy. "May is he so bappy?" asked a passenger. "Because," whispered the captain, "he imagines each spout is a bursted water-pipe, to be repaired at regular rates."

What He Hurt.—A well-known judge fell down a flight of stairs, recording his passage by a bump on every step until he reached the bottom. A servant ran to his assistance, and, raising him up, said: "I hope your honor is not hurt?" "No," said the judge, sternly, "my honor is not hurt, but my head is."

Not wonderful!—He pointed out to a newly arrived Paddy the grandeur of the Niagara, with the words, "There, now! Isn't it wonderful?" "Wonderful!" replied Pat; "what's wonderful?" "Why, to see all that water come thundering over those rocks!" "O! can't see anything wonderful in that—what is there to hinder it from coming over?"

Coals to Newcastle.—Wife—What is meant, John, by the phrase, 'carrying coals to Newcastle?' Husband—It is a metaphor, my dear, showing the doing of something that is unnecessary. Wife—I don't exactly understand. Give me an illustration—a familiar one. Husband—Well, if I were to bring you home a book entitled, 'How to Talk,' that would be carrying coals to Newcastle.

The Way out of It.—When preaching for a public charity, a note was handed up to the clergyman, asking if it would be right for a bankrupt to contribute. Having answered that such contribution would be robbery, the speaker added: "And, my brethren, I would most strongly advise you, who are not insolvent, to contribute this morning, since, if you are seen to pass the plate, your neighbors will be sure to say, 'That's he! That's the bankrupt!'"

He Waited.—"Supposing you wait here in this comfortable seat by the elevator while I match these two samples of ribbon," said Mrs. Mayfair sweetly to her husband, who had been entrapped into going shopping with her. When she came back she said contritely: "Have I kept you waiting an unparadoxably long time, you poor dear?" "Oh, I haven't minded it," he said, cheerfully. "I just jumped on a car and ran out to the league grounds and saw most of the ball game, and then I took a little spin in the park with Dorton in his new auto. Did you match the samples?" "One of them. It's so provoking. I'll have to come in again to-morrow, for they are closing the store now."

Hard on Norah.

Scene: The Wilsons' dining room.

Norah, the slovenly cook, puts her head in at the door.

Norah—Plaze, ma'am, will ye be afther tellin' me whin I'm to know whether t' puddin' is baked or not?

Mrs. Wilson—Stick a knife into the middle of it, and if the knife comes out clean the pudding is ready to send to the table.

Mr. Wilson, And, Norah, if it does come out clean stick all the rest of the knives in the house into the pudding.—Woman's Home Companion.

Oldest of All Ruins.

The oldest architectural ruins in the world are believed to be the rock-cut temples at Ipsambul, on the left bank of the Nile in Nubia. The largest of these ancient temples contains eleven apartments hewn out of solid stone. The largest single stone used in this work is one which forms a verandah-like projection along one side of the main temple. It is fifty-seven feet long, fifty-two feet broad and seven feet thick—one account says nine-feet thick.

Be Not Rash.

One need not thrust his hand into a raging furnace even though he knows that a precious jewel lies therein. He may be patient until the flames are spent.—From "The Bishop's Niece," by George H. Picard.

Every baldheaded man secretly envies a poodle.

COLLECT CROP STATISTICS.

The government system of crop reporting is really a wonderful scheme, and the reporting force is a peculiar organization. It is composed of about 250,000 agents scattered all over the land and is probably the least expensive organization, in view of its size, in existence. The total appropriation for the support of the bureau of statistics is only \$190,000 a year. Out of this sum must be paid the salaries of the chief statistician, a large corps of associate statisticians and assistants and many agricultural experts, all located at Washington; then come the field men, the State agents, the county correspondents and the township reporters, aggregating, all told, 250,000 men. It is an enormous agency, and it is kept going at small expense from a tiny 6 by 10 office in an annex of the agricultural department building.

Of course the entire force is not called on in the compilation of the ordinary monthly crop reports. Twice a year the chief calls on all of his force for information. The reports refer especially to the cereals then in season. In June, for example, the report gives a statement of the condition of the wheat, oat and barley crop. In July corn is included with the other crops. In midsummer a mammoth report is sent out embodying the opinions of the entire force of 250,000 forecasters, and at harvest time another similar report is issued.

It is a fact that the foundation of

Every precaution is taken to prevent leaks. The sheets sent in by the county and township correspondents are distributed to the office force by the chief of the division. In the apportionment of the work great care is taken to keep the section reports separated widely, so that no clerk is permitted to deal with figures for a single crop covering a wide area. Extra precaution is taken to detect collusion, and every night before work is over the records are all collected and locked in a great safe. The reports of the State agents and the field men are put in this safe also and kept there under unbroken seals until a stated time.

The issuing of a completed report is quite a ceremonial affair. On the eventful morning of the day on which it is to appear the Secretary of Agriculture or his assistant goes over to the office of the chief statistician to witness the opening of the envelopes. The door of the office is locked, and no one is permitted to enter until the compilation is completed. The clerks keep to their tasks until the final results are reached. After repeated verification a trusted employee is called into the room and set at work running off the reports on a mimeographic machine. Meanwhile the reporters and messengers from the brokers and telegraph offices are waiting impatiently in the corridor for the door to open, and when it does the mad scampering begins.

Of course it is inevitable that there

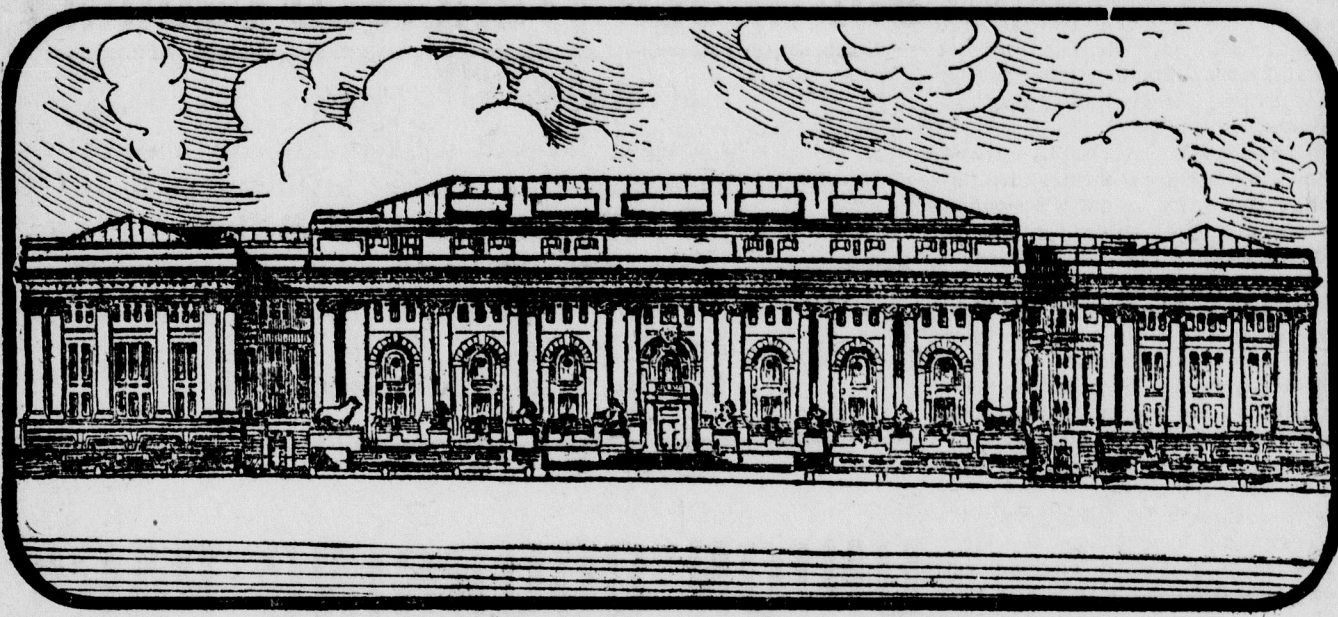
There have been but four secretaries since the foundation of the department as it is now constituted—Norman J. Coleman of Missouri, Jeremiah M. Rusk of Wisconsin, J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska and James Wilson of Iowa, the present incumbent. All of them have proved to be admirable selections. Mr. Coleman was Secretary less than a month, but he had been commissioner and had obtained an excellent record in that capacity. No other department has shown a quicker growth or has entrenched itself more securely in the affections of the people. It has become an indispensable part of the governmental machinery, and vast interests are bound up in it. The eagerness with which its monthly crop bulletins are awaited is an evidence of its standing among the farming community, and the very fact that questionable methods of obtaining them in advance have been resorted to shows their commercial value. Ever since their first issue attempts have been made to manipulate them dishonestly, and it is quite likely that occasional leaks will continue in spite of the increased vigilance.

TIGERS A PUBLIC MENACE.

Savage Beasts Kill People and Stock in Mexico.

Tigers, driven from their mountain lairs in the territory of Tepic by the scarcity of food, continue to ravage the haciendas of the valleys, says the Mexican Herald. They are becoming such a general danger that the municipal authorities have offered a reward of \$10 for every tiger's skin.

For several months great numbers of the animals have swarmed through the marshes of the lowlands along the coast and in the valleys of the terri-



NEW AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

the crop reports furnished by Uncle Sam is built of the agricultural opinions of a great number of unpaid men. There are at least 40,000 township correspondents, all of them farmers of sufficient intelligence to fill out blank forms provided by the government. These forms ask for information concerning the area of land under cultivation in different crops, amount of rainfall, etc. The men and women who send in these reports are satisfied to receive as a reward for their labor a few packages of seed in the spring and some of the publications of the department for winter reading. The next body of official news gatherers



SECRETARY WILSON.

consists of the county correspondents. There are 2,600 of these, each of whom has three assistants, making a total force of county correspondents of 7,800. The department has a list of over 100,000 other farmers, who are called upon twice a year for specific facts which enter into the general forecast of crops just prior to harvesting time.

The paid force, those who receive some portion of the \$190,000 set aside by the government for the purpose of maintaining the bureau, is small, but capable. It embraces the State agents and the field men. The State statisticians, one for every State, according to the plan, are paid from \$300 to \$600 a year for about a week's work in each month. They are kept posted by the county correspondents, but they are not dependent entirely on their reports. They are allowed the greatest possible latitude in the exercise of their own judgment and are men of standing and character in their various communities. The field men receive \$7 a day and expenses. Literally construed, their duties consist in moving about in their own districts during the growing season and gathering information from any source accessible to them. They interview not only farmers and planters, but get information from implement dealers, merchants, bankers, stock growers, etc. They are given the fullest possible opportunity to form their judgment from the comments of men on both sides of the crop question.

should be much preliminary guesswork in interested quarters as to the tenor of the expected report. It is equally inevitable that these guesses should occasionally prove to be correct. Whenever it happens thus, there is an immediate charge of crookedness against the bureau. It has been so since its organization, and it has been threatened repeatedly with investigation. In spite of the effort that has been made to prevent it, the department officials do not deny that crookedness has been practiced. They insist, however, that it has not been the rule.

When the Department of Agriculture was created, in 1862, and put in charge of an official termed the Commissioner of Agriculture there was faint promise that it would ever arrive at its present consequence, having for its head a member of the President's cabinet. In 1889, during the administration of Grover Cleveland, the Commissioner of Agriculture, Norman J. Coleman, of Missouri, was given a seat in the cabinet, and agriculture was raised to the dignity of an actual department of the government. The wisdom of the action was doubted by many persons at the time, and there were many who saw in it a mere political expedient, "a sop to the farmer," and who were of the opinion that little actual good would come from transforming the former commissioner into a cabinet dignitary, enlarging his powers and increasing the bureau under his supervision.

Nowadays, however, every person who has given any attention to the subject or has taken the trouble to sound popular opinion on the matter knows that this department, last except one to be created, is one of the most important among the nine great divisions of the general government. It has been a fortunate thing for the department that its heads thus far have been men of good practical sense, men who were willing to devote all of their time and attention to the work of promoting the agricultural interests of the nation.

tory of Tepic, having been driven out of the States of Sinaloa and Sonora by the floods and the extremely cold weather. The damage caused to the haciendas and the danger incurred by the presence of the animals was such that many of them offered rewards for the skins of the animals some time ago.

The tigers, however, seem to like the warm weather and the good food that they are getting in Tepic and instead of decreasing their numbers have greatly increased within the last few weeks. Now the municipal authorities of the territory have also offered a reward for the skins of the animals.

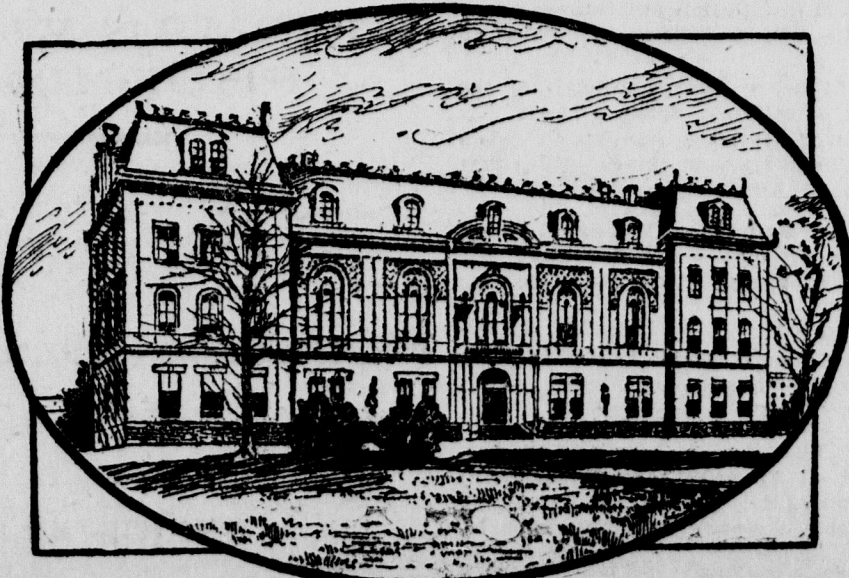
The tigers have become so bold that they will enter houses on the plantations and help themselves to whatever comes in their path. Several deaths are reported in different parts of the territory. In many sections of the State it is necessary to have armed guards stationed at night, to insure the safety of the other people in the settlements.

Live stock is suffering more than anything else. With the slight provisions that are necessary for the shelter of stock it leaves them in most cases without any protection at all from the beasts. Even the presence of numerous guards around a bunch of cattle is oftentimes insufficient to keep the tigers from getting away with an animal or two from along the edges of the herd.

Hunting for the animals has been greatly stimulated by the offer of the government and scores of hunters are scouring the country for them. The number of the skins that have been turned in thus far is large and it is hoped that it will not be long before the animals are driven back to the seclusion of the mountains.

Taking Him Down a Peg.

"Then you refuse me simply because I am poor?" he bitterly cried. "You flatter yourself," said the gentle maiden.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



OLD AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

WOMEN AND FASHION

Contentment and Cheerfulness.

No matter what some people may say, the contented woman does exist. She has to be hunted out, because she does not belong to a large class and she is not numerous, and if you find her at all it will be by accident. Women are blowing trumpets all over the world to call attention to their triumphs and attractions. But the contented woman is not of the number, for she has no woes and no triumphs, and is generally attractive to but one or two persons at most—those with whom she passes her life. To the eyes of her husband she is probably the embodiment of all graces.

She will invariably say, after she has heard a tale of woe, "Remember there are always two sides to every question, and I shall suspend judgment till I know both. By putting yourself in the place of another you will cease to want to criticize." She had been taught these things from childhood by a devoted mother. It does not happen very often that women change their natures after they reach maturity. They can become worse pretty rapidly. A sunny nature is either an inheritance or the result of long cultivation, and the former is scarce and the latter woefully slighted. How many pass over the little annoyances of life with tolerable calmness? These fortunate people do not mope over disappointments, chafe at delays and cry over trivial matters of various kinds. They set their wits to work and mend matters, when that is possible; to bear them gracefully when remedies are out of the question.

Some people have actually forgotten how to laugh, and there is more real cheer in a hearty laugh than in a full pocketbook. Contentment and cheerfulness, they are what the world wants to brighten up its gray warp. Contented persons do not tire of their possessions before the newness has worn off. There are women who move

the fad for throwing a dainty scarf or mantilla over her head evenings. They're so becoming.

There are petticoats of black gloria silk, which are said to far outwear those of taffeta.

The girl who wears an open-work blouse finds herself taking on a nice coat of sunburn.

The same woman that fans herself vigorously wears a fluffy malle bon around her shoulders.

Don't forget that white that is not above suspicion is the most unlovely thing that can be worn.

Small black and white checks are used for one of the prettiest bathing suits, of taffeta, of course.

Cherries and grapes appear on the midsummer hats and the currant hat is one of the prettiest red sort.

Tea Table Furnishings.

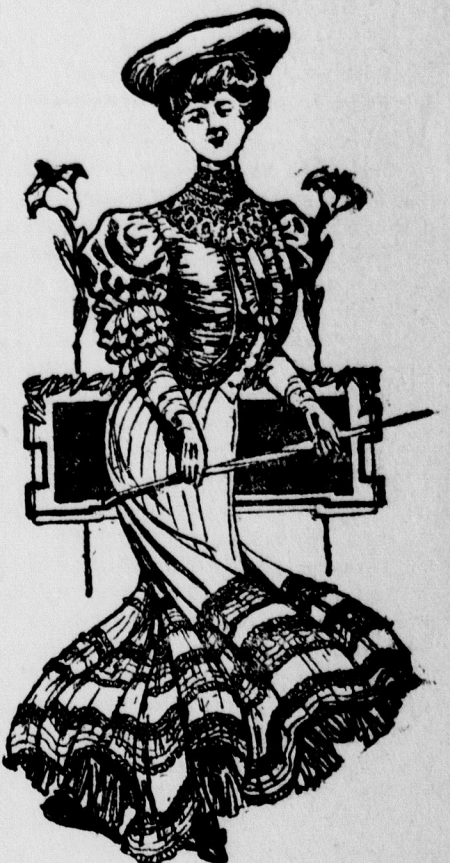
A new idea in household furnishings is a tea table on which is spread a cloth having a white background with a graceful design in blue. As a setting for blue and white china or for use in a room done in Dresden colors this is very effective and a pleasing variation from the regulation tea table, with its fancy cover embroidered in white, or with plain white squares of damask. For summer time use, however, these blue and white covers will be found very satisfactory. They are made of light-weight material, something like Japanese crepe, are inexpensive and harmonize very well with the light airy summer draperies. With a tea set of old blue china one of these covers is a pleasing accompaniment, but even without family heirlooms it makes an agreeable substitute for the everlasting white used during the rest of the year.

Some Uses for Vinegar.

If a tablespoonful of vinegar is put into the lard in which doughnuts are fried it will prevent them from absorbing too much of the fat. One or two

ered jar or bottle, and allowing it to stand for twenty-four hours. Sprinkle the feet with talcum powder, and wear large shoes, avoiding the polished leathers.

Draped Bolero Bodice.



The bolero mode is one that is most successfully used in those smart materials of soft finish that drape well without crushing. The finer Siciliennes are often used for this and in a quiet tint of terra cotta are particularly modish. This is used where an overlaid yoke of eyeletted linen appears below the throat, the Sicilienne shirred to the side and back seams and rounded off in front to display the smart

NEW COAT SUITS.



three or four times a year from sheer restlessness, who change the rooms all over once a week. They even dispose of their furniture and buy new pretty pieces frequently. They cannot be contented and they are scarcely cheerful beings. There is no doubt that they tire their relatives and friends, since tiring is the thing they do most frequently. Let women look after their work with a wholesome cheer that makes the home popular.



Get an empire coat of open-work embroidery.

There is a mania for antique muslin embroidery.

Crush pink linen is much liked, and so are the light yellows.

It's a poor wardrobe that does not boast at least one white silk lining.

This year's fashions afford every woman variety enough to look her best.

Plaid linens on the tartan order are new and make nice little morning frocks.

It is a fad to use none but Japanese flower decorations for the table this summer.

White serge is popular for outing gowns, intended more for show than for service.

The summer girl takes advantage of

teaspoonfuls vinegar put into a kettle containing boiling beef or chicken will hasten it in becoming tender. A little vinegar put into stove blacking will make it stick better and prevent dust from flying while polishing. A little vinegar put into the water when rinsing the hands does much towards curling and preventing chapped hands. Vinegar put into a bottle of old or dried glue will moisten and make it like new again. Vinegar boiled on the stove while cooking onions or cabbage will prevent the odor from filling the house. Vinegar and salt mixed will brighten and clean brass or copper kettles, ornaments, gas fixtures and the like. After its application the articles should be rinsed and polished with a clean dry cloth. A good furniture polish is a mixture of one part of vinegar to two parts of sweet oil, used sparingly. The furniture should be polished after its use by a clean cloth. Vinegar and water is good for bruises and sprains.—The House-keeper.

For Burning Feet.

Feet that are hot and blistered from much standing or walking these warm days will be relieved and rested by the following treatment: Bathe them every night in salted water, allowing a quart of brine to a quart of water. The water may be hot or cold according to individual constitution. The feet should be scrubbed all over with a nail brush, which will often prevent the formation of corns, and hard spots on the soles may be reduced with a piece of fine emery paper or a fine file before the feet are placed in the water. The brine may be made by dissolving a pint of water, pouring it into a cov-

ercoat of white cloth with its fancy copper buttons. The sleeve is a short puff with a cuff of cute little ruffles and ends just below the elbow. The skirt is plaited into the waistband and little quillings of silk ribbon are used to define the groups of nun's tucks.

Uses for Water.

A strip of flannel or a soft cloth, folded lengthwise, dipped in hot water and wrung out, then wrapped around the neck of a child that has croup, will bring almost instant relief. A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water, and applied over the side of toothache or neuralgia, is splendid. This treatment for colic has been found to work like magic. Nothing so promptly cuts short congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism as hot water, when applied early in the case and thoroughly. Ordinary headaches almost always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and the back of the neck.

For Pantry Shelves.

A fine idea for pantry shelves is to use two coats of white paint and then a finishing coat of white enamel. Wash the shelves with cold water as soon as the enamel dries, and then it will harden quickly. Over this place no oilcloth or papers, but leave the shelves bare and notice the improvement; since there are no covers under which crumbs can collect, there is no encouragement for mice, the enamel is easily wiped off with a damp cloth, and with such a finish it is never necessary to clean the entire pantry at once. It keeps clean all the time.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance.....\$1.50
Six Months, ".....75
Three Months, ".....40

Advertising rates furnished on application.

OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Co. Grand and Linden Avenues,
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1905.

We have had occasion heretofore to allude in somewhat strong terms to the willful and wanton injury to property by vicious hoodlums in this town. Vacant houses are the usual subjects of the malice of these young toughs, who take especial delight in smashing windows and otherwise injuring property. Recently the windows in the Hynding building on Grand avenue were all broken.

Words of condemnation utterly fail to do justice in such cases. It would be well for owners to pay some one to watch and catch the perpetrators of these outrages, and when caught, to vigorously prosecute. The Court will doubtless, in case of conviction, mete out the utmost penalty provided by law. There is no sort of excuse for offenses of this kind. Parents who permit their children to engage in such vicious practices may count with reasonable certainty upon the child growing into a hardened criminal and ending in prison or on the gallows.

The Enterprise has preached the doctrine of home-ownership in season and out, and we are gratified to know that the seed thus sowed has not all fallen on barren ground. A great many workmen own homes in this industrial town.

We cannot resist reiterating the convincing reasons which should impel the workman to become a home-owner. The rent tax is a heavy and grievous burden. No portion of the money thus expended ever returns in any form to benefit the toiler who pays it out. It amounts on the average to one-sixth of the wages earned. It means that the total of the money thus expended would in the course of ten to twelve years pay for a home for the toiler and his family.

The ownership of a home is a steadfast anchor; to put an end to the expensive and wasteful process of moving and change of employment. With permanence in employment comes increased efficiency, promotion and increase of wages. Home-ownership means, also, a new interest in local affairs, increase of self-respect, a new sense of independence, and a calm confidence in the outcome of life's battle.

Home-ownership is also the best and most effective cure for the evils of ultra-socialism, anarchism and all that wild-eyed, restless group of uneasy spirits that roam the land seeking whom they may deceive, delude and destroy.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

The total admissions to the Lewis and Clark Exposition up to September 27th was 2,066,545. It is expected that the grand total will not be less than 2,500,000, a better record than ever before was made by an enterprise of similar magnitude.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition closes at half past eleven o'clock Saturday night, October 14th. It was originally intended that October 15th should be the closing day, but as this date fell on a Sunday, the change was made. The Fair has been a tremendous success.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock a. m.
W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

STEEPLEJACK WALKS UP AND DOWN SIDE OF SKYSCRAPER

New Yorker Performs Foolhardy Feat to Win a Trifling Wager.

New York.—The Journal has this remarkable story: Clinging like a fly to the surface of the Flatiron building, John Garrick, a steeplejack, walked down the side of the tall building from the twentieth story to the street and up again several times while thousands below stood trembling at his daring feat.

The Flatiron building is 285 feet high. The twentieth story, from which Garrick started on his perilous wanderings, is 270 feet from the sidewalk. A single false step or lost hold meant death. Women fainted from the strain on their nerves; men turned white, while Garrick, as unconcerned as though he were strolling along Broadway, was rapidly ascending and descending, clinging all the while to the sheer wall with his fingers and toes in the inch-and-one-quarter deep grooves that indent its surface. And all to earn a \$2 bet.

Garrick did not touch a window sill, save to leave or enter a window. His hair-raising performance is regarded as unequalled in daring in the annals of steeplejack work.

Garrick is 30 years old, and lives in Brooklyn. At one time in his career he was an aeronaut. He was not dressed in any special way for his performance. He wore an everyday suit of clothing and ordinary walking shoes.

Remarkable Revenue Increase.

Washington.—The monthly report of the Government receipts and expenditures shows a remarkable increase in the receipts in customs and internal revenue sources. For September, 1905, the customs receipts amounted to \$23,230,360 and for the three months of the fiscal year \$65,131,784. For the month just closed the receipts from customs were \$27,244,146 and for the three months \$75,015,577, being an increase of \$4,014,786 for the month and \$9,883,793 for the three months. Last year at this time the deficit amounted to \$17,854,256, as against \$9,623,565 for the quarter ending September 30th. During the last three months the internal revenue receipts show a gain over last year of \$2,491,979.

Toltec Pyramid Found.

Mexico City.—Exploration made at an old Toltec pyramid on the Magneyitos hacienda in the State of Puebla has disclosed the fact that the structure was built of clay bricks, which proves it to be far older than the Aztec monarchy and possibly older even than the Toltec occupation of the country. Several elaborately carved figures were found representing men in Chinese dress and with marked Chinese features. The figures probably represented warriors. Antiquarians are much puzzled over the matter, for the evidence points to Chinese settlement in Mexico in the past ages.

Boy of Six Saves Girl's Life.

Reno, Nev.—Errol Armstrong, six years old, saved little Alma Campbell, four years old, from a terrible death in the yards at Elko. Alma had been standing in the middle of the railroad track unnoticed by the older persons near the depot. As the passenger train, west bound, pulled in she seemed transfixed to the ground. Errol was standing near by. Instead of running from danger, he rushed to the aid of his frightened baby companion and, grabbing her by the dress, pulled her from the track and out of danger just as the great wheels of the massive engine whirled by.

Negroes to Ride in Autos.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Union Transportation Company has been organized by the negroes of Nashville, and will put in operation five automobiles for the purpose of transporting negro passengers to various parts of the city. Ever since the "Jimcrow" street-car law went into effect the colored population has been greatly dissatisfied.

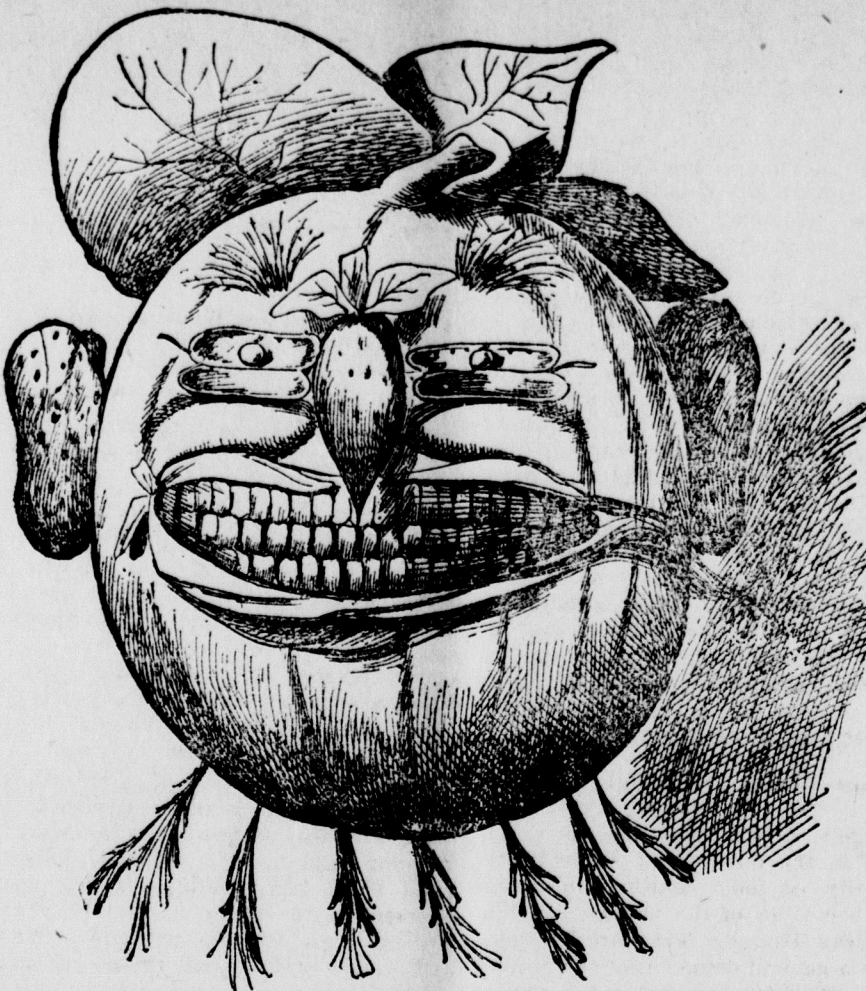
Big Fire in a Foundry.

Pittsburg.—Fire damaged the Mackintosh-Hemphill Company—or Fort Pitt foundry, as it is better known—to the extent of about \$200,000. The valuable patterns destroyed represented the accumulation of thirty years.

Gives Funds for Y. M. C. A. Building.

Detroit.—Miss Helen Miller Gould has agreed to give \$150,000 for a railroad Y. M. C. A. building at St. Louis.

ALL READY FOR THE STATE FAIR.



DIED THAT OTHERS MIGHT LIVE

Archbishop Chapelle a Victim of Yellow Fever.

A most regrettable feature of the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans was the recent death of Archbishop Chapelle, who succumbed to the dread disease after weeks of heroic work and self-sacrifice in the infected district of the afflicted southern city. The dead prelate had contracted the fever while aiding the authorities to suppress the epidemic among the foreign element.

Archbishop Chapelle was born in France 63 years ago and was a member of one of the most aristocratic families of that country. His health had been undermined by his arduous duties as apostolic delegates to the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, yet despite that he threw himself heart and soul into the work of confining the epidemic to a small section of New Orleans and sacrificed his life in his efforts to aid the stricken city.

Archbishop Chapelle leaves a record of faithful and enduring work, not only for his church, but for the nation. When he was rector of St. Matthew's Church in Washington he was brought into constant touch with foreign diplomats accredited to our government. Through his acquaintance he became profoundly versed in world's affairs. He was a true statesman and took an intense interest in the progress of the United States. It was his broad-minded statesmanship and true catholicity of feeling that led to his selection as archbishop of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Later he was transferred to New Orleans, and his great ability and knowledge made him the natural selection as apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico. The archbishop's work there was not only in the interest of the Catholic Church, but of vital importance to the United States, for he did much to overcome the hostile feeling held against this country by the Catholics of Cuba and Porto Rico. He was also the Pope's representative in the negotiations for the purchase of the lands of the Friars in the Philippines.

Archbishop Chapelle, as a friend and companion, was without a superior. He was full of reminiscences, was a charming story-teller, had a very healthy love of humor and a keenly humorous eye. Moreover he had much tact. He was deeply beloved, not only by members of his church, but by all who came under his kindly influence. In his death the Catholic Church suffers an almost irreparable loss and the nation loses a man who was great and good.

LUXURIOUS ENGLISH TRAINS.

Valets, Maids and Numbered Seats Among Other Conveniences.

The Great Western Railway Company the other day ran a trial trip with the "Cornishman Limited" express, which commences to run between London and Penzance, says the London Mail. As was the case last season, this train will achieve the world's record long-distance non-stop run between London and Plymouth, 246 miles in 265 minutes—a speed of 55.7 miles an hour.

Three entirely new trains have been built for the service, composed of the largest and most palatial vehicles ever seen in the country. Each coach is seventy feet long and nine and one-half feet wide. A train is made up of six coaches, with a total seating capacity for 268 passengers, divided between thirty-six first-class and 232 third-class. Second-class passengers will no longer be carried by this particular train in either direction.

Every seat in the train is numbered and the passenger will require a perforated ticket, half of which will be torn off by the guard and slipped, so that it cannot be removed, into a little

slot at the back of the seat just above the head.

The fittings of the train are of the most sumptuous description. Electric light and electric fans are found everywhere. The chief feature of the train, however, is the fact that for the first time in the history of British railways valets and ladies' maids are carried, in addition to the guards and dining car attendants.

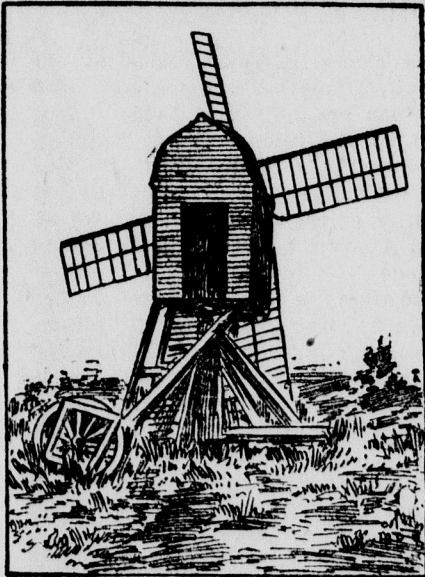
The ladies' maids are neatly attired in a black alpaca dress with white linen collar and cuffs, a nurse's bonnet, fancy apron and a badge in silver thread inscribed: "G. W. R. Lady's Attendant." The valets wear a smart serge uniform. The maids will constantly patrol the train to render services to ladies and children and they will specially watch over ladies traveling without an escort. The valets will do everything for a male passenger's comfort and at a pinch are prepared to clean his boots.

The new French De Glehn four-cylinder compound locomotives, the largest and most powerful engines yet seen in this country, have arrived at Swindon, and will be employed on the service when it starts.

CORN MILL 92 YEARS OLD.

Yet Doing Duty in a Rural District of North Carolina.

The windmill here shown is 92 years old, and has steadily been doing duty grinding corn. It is just as busy as it



CORN MILL NINETY-TWO YEARS OLD.

ever was, and bids fair to keep right on grinding for many decades. It is situated near Swanquitts, N. C., and is a landmark which is held in highest consideration.

Delayer.

He was a laggard at wooing and the dear girl had quite lost her patience. One evening he said in a casual way, "I'm a firm believer in the old proverb, 'Marry in haste and repent at leisure.'"

She looked up at him and smiled wearily.

"But, of course," she said, "that couldn't really interest you."

"And why not?" he asked.

"Because you wouldn't have any time left to repent in."

He thought this over for some time and finally saw the point. When he left an hour later they were engaged.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Moral Delirium Tremens.

"His talk is entirely too coarse to suit me."

"Oh! he's merely gotten into the habit of calling a spade a spade."

"I wouldn't mind that, but he insists upon calling lots of things spades that are not."

—Philadelphia Press.

Something Wrong.

"Oh, yes, he's a self-made man."

"I thought you said his name was Taylor."

"Well?"

"Well, it takes nine tailors to make a man."—Philadelphia Press.

Trees Which Produce Oil.

In China there is a tree which produces oil. Recently about 1,000 were transplanted from China to California and at last reports were doing well.

Why is it people always look at a man's socks when he takes off his shoes?

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
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IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

Support Your Local Paper and
SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE ENTERPRISE
\$1.50 per Year.

ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO
POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on
the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:
To save all he can.
To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.

To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.

To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.

That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.

The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to
Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,**
South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN, GERMAN-AMERICAN, PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut, AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker, Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

The busy season.
Music in the air.
Autumn splendor.
Dwelling houses in demand.
Two lumber yards, both busy.
Alex Gordon of Redwood City was in town Monday.

The E. N. Brown cottage is in the hands of the painters.

The big brick block is fast approaching completion.

Lot selling continues active in the vicinity of San Bruno.

Jno. Indergand of San Francisco was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. E. Vestey of San Francisco was a visitor here Wednesday.

W. J. Quinn has commenced work on a cottage on his lots in block No. 97.

While cutting wood Wednesday Mrs. Matti accidentally chopped off the end of her thumb.

Contractor Tevis has completed his work of repairing the foundation of the Merriam Block.

For Rent—One flat of seven rooms, all modern improvements, large grounds. West Grand avenue. Inquire at Postoffice.

Property while under construction covered by policy of fire insurance without cost to contractor or owner. Enquire of E. E. Cunningham.

Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

On Wednesday Constable Carroll's horse broke away from the hitching post near Pacheco's saloon and ran away, making a complete wreck of cart and harness. The horse was frightened by a couple of boys shaking a newspaper near him.

Your fortune told and future revealed. Card reading at last house north, on Linden avenue. Ladies only. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Sundays. Charges 25 cents.

While hunting in the hills near Tanforan Park a few days ago W. H. Raymond of this city shot a huge wildcat. He will have the skin prepared for preservation as a trophy of the hunt.—Leader, San Mateo.

The Board of Supervisors, it is now announced, will meet the Santa Clara Board at Palo Alto next Monday to talk over the subject of erecting a joint county bridge over the creek which divides the two counties.—Leader, San Mateo.

Mell Cohen has added a fine cigar stand to his well-known shaving parlor, at which the public will find the best brands of cigars and tobacco at all times. Mell has always been popular with the boys and they will not forget Mell's cigar stand.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

W. B. Lawrence and wife and J. H. Coleman and wife, who have been enjoying an outing in Northern California, are expected home shortly. It is reported Mr. Coleman met with an accident during the trip which resulted in the loss of his moustache.—Leader, San Mateo.

Senator Healy has his plans made for five cottages which he will build this fall on upper Linden avenue, in block No. 134. These five cottages will be a material addition to the north end of town, as well as to the Senator's already large holdings in that locality. We suggest a change of name for the north end from "Irishtown" to "Healyville."

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

A delightful impromptu gathering took place on Tuesday evening last at the handsome residence of Mr. E. Hickey, upper Grand avenue, in honor of Mrs. K. Hickey of Chicago, who has been spending the summer with her parents here. Many of South City's finest were noticed in the company. Music and dancing, including the Irish jig, were indulged in up to a late hour. Light refreshments were served by Miss L. Hickey, the acting hostess. The guests on departing thanked Host and Hostess for such an enjoyable time and said good-by to pleasant journey to Mrs. K. Hickey, who returns to Chicago by the Santa Fe Route Thursday morning.

The people of this town were somewhat surprised on Sunday last to learn of the arrest of Edward Cordero and later to know that the charge of robbing William Schmitz of San Francisco out of some \$11,000, had been preferred against Cordero. Some time ago Cordero bought two lots near San Bruno and erected thereon a building which he named the "Eagles Roost," with the intention of opening up a roadhouse therein. However, upon asking for a liquor license, he found the way blocked by the ordinance limiting the number of saloons in the county, and was obliged to abandon or postpone opening a saloon. Last week Cordero came here and succeeded in persuading Joe Pacheco to turn over his (Pacheco's) saloon to Cordero, paying Pacheco a portion of the value of the stock in the saloon. The arrest of Cordero followed before the details of the trade were fully consummated. It looks as if Cordero may go behind the bars and Pacheco be obliged to resume the charge and management of his own bar.

NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stock-yards office and paying charges.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

THE DRUIDS.

Several ladies prominent in Druidic circles visited South City Friday evening, the 29th inst., for the purpose of obtaining the consent of Golden Eagle Grove 173, U. A. O. D., to start a ladies' branch of the order in this vicinity. The Grove being in session, a recess was declared by the Noble Arch. The ladies, among whom were Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Burnham and others of San Francisco, with several South City ladies took possession of the meeting and the various lady speakers waxed eloquent over the advantages that would accrue to the Grove by a circle working in unison with them in the cause of unity, peace and concord. It is almost unnecessary to state the Grove gave its consent and wished the organizers success. H. E.

IN MEMORIAM.

On Saturday, September 20, 1905, at the German Hospital in San Francisco, departed this life, at the age of 61 years 7 months and 20 days, Charles Felix Kauffmann, beloved brother of Phillip L. Kauffmann and uncle of Louis, Alfred, Edward, George, Marguerite and Marie Kauffmann, born under a foreign flag, was an ardent American and through the four dark years of our great Civil War he upheld the flag of his adopted country in many hard-fought fields. He was by nature a kindly and most companionable man. He was a devout churchman and a sincere Christian as well. His last illness was a comparatively brief one, and when he felt the end approaching he did not fear the valley of the shadow of death.

The funeral was held from his late home at the residence of Phillip L. Kauffmann at 9 a. m. of Tuesday, September 26, and from thence to the Catholic Church in this town, where a requiem high mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul. His body was followed by his sorrowing relatives and a large number of friends to its last resting place in Holy Cross Cemetery.

MILLBRAE NOTES.

Constable Jack Dennis, from Union Park, has located in Millbrae.

Robert Robb has been quite sick for a couple of weeks, but is improving.

Miss Mary Raymond left last week for Ohio, her old home. She will be away several weeks.

Thieves entered the bunk house of the Southern Pacific Company last Friday, but were scared away before they had time to ransack it.

A. Van Tierde, for several years the Spring Valley Water Company's chief engineer, passed away suddenly in the East from heart failure. The remains were brought to San Francisco and interred.

Ed Valinicia is confined to his bed with a mild attack of typhoid fever.—Leader, San Mateo.

BUSINESS BOOM IN COLMA.

Colma, Oct. 4.—The building of the Ocean Shore Railroad has given an impetus to business here greater than ever before in the history of the town. Colma is admirably situated as a supply point for operations on the coast side and the railroad men have accepted it, to the advantage of residents and business men. Supplies are bought here and taken to San Pedro Point.—S. F. Call.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

SEWER SYSTEM FOR EL CERRITO

Election Has Been Called to Form a Sanitary District—\$30,000 to Be Expended.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last Monday a measure was passed which will result in giving El Cerrito Park a sewer system.

Attorney Arthur H. Reddington of San Francisco, representing the property owners in El Cerrito Park, presented a petition asking the Board to call an election for the purpose of organizing a sanitary district. The territory taken in includes almost the entire portion of the San Mateo Rancho located west of the county road. The petition was signed by every resident and property owner.

Messrs. H. P. Bowie, C. D. Hayward and R. H. Jury were sworn as witnesses to verify certain facts, after which the Board adopted a resolution ordering the election held on Tuesday, the 14th of November next. The polls will be held in the stable on Mr. Bowie's premises, and for the purpose of holding the election the following officers were appointed: Inspectors, Lyman S. Pease and Geo. R. Shreve; judges, J. B. Hayes and Geo. H. Howard; clerks, J. H. P. Howard and R. G. Hooker; ballot clerks, H. W. Poett and R. McC. Brewer.

Only those residing in the district affected will be eligible to vote. As every resident has signed the petition asking for the formation of the district, there will be no opposition. At the same time the voters will vote on the election of a Sanitary Assessor and for a Sanitary Board of five members.

The County Clerk was directed to make the necessary arrangements for the election, and the call was ordered published in the Leader, and will appear next week.

It was stated the object of the movement was to provide the district with a modern sewer system, and that for this purpose no less than \$30,000 will be expended.

AN ECHO OF THE FIGHT.

The Union Coursing Park people presented an application for a liquor license for the coursing park near Colma. On the day of the Britt-Nelson fight, believing there would be a veritable bonanza in catering to the thirst of the immense throng the managers of the park notified the man who had a lease of the bar privileges that they would dispense with his services for that day. He demurred strenuously, but had to go, and was told he could return the following day. The coursing park managers

reaped the harvest, and to make matters worse for their tenant applied for the issuance of the license in their name. This was opposed by the tenant, and the Board rejected the coursing park petition. The tenant still holds the fort on dull days, but when a crowd appears he is temporarily suspended.

OTHER MATTERS.

The Tax Collector was authorized to make his annual pilgrimage over the county to collect taxes.

M. J. Perry, Justice of the Peace of Pescadero, was granted a leave of absence of sixty days.

The attorney for the Jewish Cemetery near Colma notified the Board that the president of the Italian Cemetery had not kept his promise to remove a number of bodies which had been buried in a public street near their burial grounds.

The Clerk was directed to write and notify the offender that unless he fulfilled his promise at once the permit heretofore granted him to enlarge his cemetery would be revoked.

Claude Fox was employed at \$5 per day and expenses for one month to gather statistics required by the State.

The Board did not go to Palo Alto to talk over bridge matters for the reason the Santa Clara Board was not ready to attend.

All the members were present excepting Chairman Coleman. Supervisor MacBain was selected to preside temporarily, and he made an ideal chairman.—Leader, San Mateo.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The October water rate must be paid on or before the last day of October. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the last day of November and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale for a short time only the following choice property, at very reasonable prices. Now is the time to invest. Prices are constantly advancing.

Two lots, 100x140, south side of Grand avenue, in block 117.

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Three very fine lots, 180x140 feet, fronting three streets in block No. 134. Very desirable for cutting up into cottage lots.

Improved property, cottage three rooms and lot 25x140, central part of town.

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A fine flat of eight rooms, new, in heart of business district, on Grand avenue. Enquire at Postoffice.

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Notice is hereby given that teams must not be left standing on the streets of South San Francisco without being tied to a hitching post or otherwise secured; and hereafter in every case where a team is left unsecured and runs away upon the streets of said town the driver of such team will be promptly arrested and a charge of "disturbance of the peace" placed against him.

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MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Quality of cattle being marketed still continues good with prices well sustained.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market strong at present prices.

HOGS—Not very firm, but prices not lower than last week.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—Prices quoted are per pound for all the cattle weigh alive delivered and weighed on San Francisco market.

CATTLE—No. 1 Steers, 3½¢@3¼¢; 2nd quality 2½¢@2¼¢; Thin Steers, 2½¢@2¼¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 2½¢@2¼¢; 3rd Quality, 2¢@2¼¢.

HOGS—Herd, grain fed, 130 to 250 lbs, 5½¢; over 250 to 350 lbs, 5¼¢; rough undesirable hogs, 4¢@4¼¢; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 5¼¢.

SHEEP—No. 1 Wethers, 3¼¢@4¼¢; No. 1 Ewes, 3½¢@3¼¢; Suckling Lambs, 4½¢@5¢ gross weight.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4½¢@5¢; over 250 lbs, 3½¢@4¢.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—Market firm—First quality steers, 5¢@5½¢; second quality, 4½¢@5¢; third quality 4¢; thin steers, 3½¢@4¢; first quality cows and heifers, 4¼¢@4½¢; second quality, 3½¢@4¢; third quality, 3¼¢.

VEAL—Large, 6½¢@7½¢; medium, 8¢@8½¢; small, good, 8½¢@9¢.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 7½¢@8¢; light, 8½¢@9¢; Heavy Ewes, 6½¢@7¢; Light Ewes, 7½¢@8¢; Suckling Lambs, 9¢@10¢.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8¢@8½¢.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 12½¢@13¼¢; picnic hams, 9½¢; Boiled Hams, skin on, 18¢; skin off, 20½¢.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 16½¢; light S. C. bacon, 15¢; med. bacon, clear, 12½¢; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 12¢; clear, light bacon, 13½¢; clear ex. light bacon, 14¢.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, \$12.00; do, hf-bbl, \$6.25; Family Beef, bbl, \$11.50; hf-bbl, \$6.00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$11.50; do, hf-bbl, \$6.00.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10½¢; do, light, 10¼¢; do, Bellies, 11¼¢; Clear, bbls, \$19.00; hf-bbls, \$9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are 7¢ lb:

Tes. ½-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s.
Compound 6¼ 6½ 6¾ 6¾ 7 7¼
Cal. pure 10 10¼ 10½ 10½ 10½ 10¾
In 3-lb tins the price on each is ½¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.40; 1s \$1.35; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.30; 1s, \$1.30.

PALMERS' SALAD OIL—

Tierces—about 50 gallons.....\$ 40 gallon

5 gallon tins—1 per case.....45 "

1 " " 10 " " " " " " 60 "

¼ " " 20 " " " " " " 65 "

Quart Bottles 12 " " " " " " 1.85 dozen

Pint " 24 " " " " " " 1.00 "

½ pint " 36 " " " " " " .85 "

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EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

What Is Left of Depew's Reputation.

THE wreck of Chauncey M. Depew's reputation is alarming, if it is a symptom of the disease which is eating at the heart of American life to-day. There is too much reason to believe that it is.

Here is a man, past three-score and ten, who all his life long has enjoyed the esteem of the country for his great abilities, his culture, his seeming character and his sunny, genial disposition. His lines have been cast in pleasant places. The richest family in America took him up as a young man and made him its adviser in matters of business, and ever since then he has been its spokesman and representative.

Innumerable corporations have associated him with them because of his supposed integrity and his high reputation. He has been signally honored at home and abroad, and in the evening of his life he was sent by the greatest State in the Union to be its representative in the Senate of the United States. In one word, Chauncey M. Depew has been generally regarded for thirty years as typical of all that is best in our civilization.

And now comes the report that this man has admitted that, while one of the guardians and trustees of a widows' and orphans' fund, he voted for a loan of their money guaranteed by himself, then repudiated his guarantee and informed his creditors that the guarantee was illegal, with the result that they lost the hundreds of thousands of dollars he had obtained. All this time, too, the widows and orphans were paying him \$20,000 a year as their legal counsel and \$25 for every directors' meeting, whether he attended it or not.

Can it be possible that the lust for money, money, always more money, is destroying the moral fiber of the nation? There have of late been many indications that it is, and the case of Chauncey M. Depew makes it seem almost a certainty.—Des Moines News.

As to Fast Trains.

ONE railway expert is quoted as saying that the very fastest train on a road is the safest because it has the right of way over all other traffic; every employe on the road is on the lookout for it; it is made up of the best equipment and run by the most skillful trainmen.

This may be entirely true and probably is. But when an accident does overtake one of these "flyers" it is usually far more disastrous than a similar accident to a slower train. But is it not possible to apply the conditions which make the fastest trains exceptionally safe to all other trains? That it is possible to improve conditions in this regard is shown by statistics which were read at the recent railway congress by Sir George Armytage, chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. These statistics show that in four years, beginning with 1900, more persons were killed or injured on the railways of the United States than in the whole of Europe for the same time. In the mad rush of modern life safety is sacrificed to speed in every walk of life. If we made haste more slowly there would be fewer cases of "nerves" among women, fewer cases of insomnia among men, fewer patients in the insane asylums, fewer divorces growing out of ill temper. In short, if we lived slower we might live longer and more happily.—Baltimore Sun.

A Condemned Man's Rights of Appeal.

THE sensational developments in the case of Johann Hoch are sure to cause fresh discussion of the mooted question of an impoverished prisoner's right to take an appeal to the Supreme Court. Hoch was to have been hanged and Gov. Deneen, who had already stayed execution once, declined to intervene again unless assured that Hoch was provided with means to perfect his appeal. For this purpose the prisoner needed \$1,100 to bear the cost of writing up the evidence and other incidental expenses. As he had not raised the money his death seemed certain. That he is still living is due solely to the fact that at the last moment the needed sum was raised.

In the melodramatic circumstances attending his escape

from the gallows a large part of the public will find reason for believing that the present procedure as regards appeal needs to be amended. All must be equal before the law and obviously there cannot be perfect equality if a poor man, because of his poverty, cannot obtain the same privileges that a man of means could obtain. It is because of this principle that many lawyers, doubtless, will hold that "there should be a law which would enable a condemned man to appeal his case to the Supreme Court if he so desires and the State should pay the expenses in case the person is without funds."

The problem presents many difficulties. If a poor man may throw the burden of expense for an appeal on the State, practically all condemned prisoners will be likely to assert poverty and demand similar privileges. Many lawyers, furthermore, believe that the tendency of the time should be toward limiting the facilities for appeal instead of increasing them. Were appeals barred in all ordinary cases there could be no complaint of unequal treatment. Whatever view may be taken, the Hoch case suggests that something is wrong in the present system, since it makes discrimination possible. The question how that discrimination can be avoided is worthy of the thoughtful attention of jurists.—Chicago News.

The Ideal Public Library.

WHEN the farmer drops in to see what is the red bug that is eating his box elder trees and what to do for it, or, rather, against it; when the editor telephones over for a map of Port Arthur for the afternoon edition; when the orator for "Pioneer Day" finds there are no books of the early history of the town; when the boy who wants to study electrical engineering in his odd hours does not have to send \$25 to a correspondence school for books the library ought to supply; when the village inventor can learn how many times before his non-refillable bottle has been patented; when the grocer's clerk comes over to see what brands of baking powder contain alum; when the mechanic can find out what horse power he can get from a windmill above his shop; when the political junta adjourns from the drug store to the library to see how much McKinley ran ahead of his ticket in 1896 in the fifth congressional district; when the young married couple look over the colored plates of a volume on the house furnishings a part nouveau; when the labor leader comes in to look up English laws on the financial responsibility of trades unions; when the mayor sends in for all the books on the municipal ownership of electric light plants; when the clerk of the district court discovers in the files of the local paper an advertisement of a dissolution of partnership ten years ago—then we can be sure that Andrew Carnegie has not wasted his money.—New York Independent.

The Visitation of "Yellow Jack."

YELLOW FEVER is no jest. In the memorable epidemic of 1878 it carried away 5,000 souls in New Orleans and Memphis and the country between. Even the North remembers those days—the terror thereof and the suspense. For that matter, the North had cause of its own to dread the pestilence. Later than 1822 Philadelphia was scourged by it. Boston was a fellow sufferer in 1797. Of late years it has crept up the Mississippi valley, only to be checked fortunately by sanitary measures and redeeming frosts.

No. Yellow fever is no joke. Nor does the South regard it as one. The whole country is with the South on guard against it. For there is this about it. There is reason to believe that man's fight against the pestilence is on the point of victory. That such a gratifying result is possible is shown by the fact that the disease has been rare even in Cuba since the Americans occupied the island in 1898 and cleaned it. All that is needed now is to corner the fugitive cases that may develop on the gulf coast and treat them with the concentrated experience of a costly past, and strike the final blow that will make it a happily forgotten nightmare.

After that, to deal death to it on the isthmus and the West Indies to crown the medical and hygienic achievements of the twentieth century.—Kansas City World.

WITNESSED UNIQUE DUEL.

Three Bears and a Colony of Rattlesnakes Engaged in Fight.

Frederick Zinn and Mortimer Gray, while fishing for trout in Panther run, saw a unique duel between a mother bear and two cubs and a colony of rattlesnakes, according to the Philadelphia Record.

There is a prevalent belief that rattlers and bears often hibernate together, but this occurrence shows that there are times, at least, when there is deadly enmity between the two. The fishermen were attracted to the spot by the squealing of the bear cubs, and they left the stream in the hope that they might be able to capture the youngsters. But the sight they beheld was sufficient to destroy all ambition to capture bears in such a place.

The place of battle was not more than a rod from the creek, on the rising slope and on the sunny side. A series of shelving rocks ended in a large surface rock almost as level as a table and perhaps twenty feet in area. Off the edge of this grew an oak tree of good size, but hollow of trunk about eighteen feet up.

One of the cub bears had sought refuge up on the first limb of this tree, while the second youngster was hanging to the trunk, not more than a yard below, like a bat on a limb—head downward. Both the cubs were squealing for dear life, and the spectators soon saw what the matter was, so far as they were concerned. The hollow oak was a bee tree and the bees by the hundreds had swarmed upon and about the young bears and were stinging their paws, noses and ears and every other spot that the fur failed to make impregnable.

The fishermen soon observed that there was more doing than the serio-comic act of the bee tree. Near the foot of the tree the mother bear was doing a dance for her life, and the unmistakable sounds of the whirling of snakes' rattles told the tragic tale. The bears, in their path to the bee

tree, had got into a colony of rattlers that were sunning themselves on the rock shelf and the reptiles had combined to do battle. But the old bear was making short shrift of the venomous crawlers. She was fighting them much like a dog—tooth and claw—and there appeared to be snakes in the air all the time, while the men saw a dozen or more gliding off for shelter under the shelving rocks. The feud continued for ten minutes or more before the bear stopped to rest.

When she did she caught a sniff of the men to the windward of her and the next instant, after giving vent to a peculiar cry—an alarm for the youngsters—she shambled off into the bushes in a hurry, the cubs following as rapidly as they could scamper down off the tree.

Zinn and Gray made an investigation of the scene of the battle and found fourteen dead rattlesnakes, their bodies bitten and torn. They also killed seven others that in a little while ventured out of their retreat. One of the rattlers was almost five feet long and had a string of sixteen rattles.

The following day the men returned with two large milk cans and made a raid on the bee tree, smoking the bees to death and confiscating the honey. When they had gathered the whole lot they had a small bucketful more than would go in the milk cans.

WOMEN IN CHURCH CHOIRS.

Policy to Exclude Them from Catholic Choirs Regarded Impracticable.

Despite the fact that Pope Pius has expressed a wish that there should be no more women in Catholic church choirs and that ecclesiastical music, as distinguished from what Father Wagner of Brooklyn terms "holly ragtime," should be sung, little attention is being paid to the matter in this country. One Eastern bishop has notified the clergy under him to reorganize their choirs and have only male voices, but his example is not being followed. Choirmaster Edmund De Vime of the

Cathedral parish, Kansas City, Mo., contends that to remove women singers from American Catholic choirs would mean to abolish the choirs. "We would have to substitute boys' voices for those of women," said the choirmaster, "and it would be impossible to get enough boys banded together to teach them a repertoire. As soon as they would learn half a dozen masses they would 'move away.' The Americans are always 'moving away.' They never stay still. As men they are the better for it, because they aspire to something better all the time and go out to find it. As choristers they are the worse for it, for even the Episcopalians, who have really good choirs, experience the most difficulty in keeping enough of their boys together to maintain a chorus. They can teach boys faster than we Catholics can, because our masses are long, whereas the Episcopal music is shorter and more facile. Grace church, New York, takes boys at the age of 8 or 10 years and educates them eight or ten years longer, defraying all their expenses for clothing, lodging and all else, in return for their services in the choir. It is stipulated that once a boy enters any church choir he must remain until the end of his contract, as manifestly he does not begin to render anything like adequate returns until he is almost ready to leave the school. Such a thing is most costly and only the wealthiest parishes in the world can stand that sort of a thing. That seems to be about the only way it is possible to get a male choir in this country."—Musical Leader and Concert-goer.

The Brick in His Hat.

"Shorry I'm sho late, m' dear," began Dingle apologetically, "but shome fresh jokers stopp'd me an' wouldn't lemme go—"

"Indeed?" interrupted his wife. "Why didn't you take the brick out of your hat and hit them with it?"—Philadelphia Press.

CACTUS FOR CATTLE.

A Kind that Is Found in Hawaii Which Is Spineless.

The announcement that Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, has developed or was developing a spineless cactus, which, if spread throughout the arid regions of the Southern United States, would add greatly to the value of stock food and render the fear and damage of drought in those Southern cattle regions needless, has led to some remarkable results in Hawaii, says the New York Tribune.

The announcement recalled to some of the older inhabitants the fact that in their boyhood a spineless cactus was found in these islands. Strangely enough, however, and curiously confirming Luther Burbank's opinion of its value as a cattle food, the specimens discovered always grew where they were protected from cattle. Not a single cactus was found where the wandering herds had access to it. When one of these plants was brought to the cattle, however, they ate it, even to the roots.

The spineless cactus was thus shown to be a cattle food, and further experiments have proved still more fully the same fact. The result has been that several cattlemen, especially those owning grazing lands subject to droughts, have planted thousands of cuttings from these spineless cactus for the purpose of providing forage and drink for their cattle in time of extreme drought, for it must be remembered that the cactus stores moisture and is a source of water for cattle, as well as food. In all cases, however, these plantings have been protected from the depredations of cattle by fences, and are expected to be used only in times of extreme drought.

Cattlemen in these lands are familiar with the fact that when driven to it by hunger and thirst cattle will browse on even the prickly cactus, the gigantic prickly pear, which grows in these islands. The younger growth of the cactus, though just as prickly as the older, is not so harsh, and the cattle are able to eat it, though their tongues, throats and the walls of their stomachs soon become filled with the prickles. These seem to do them no particular damage, except in occasional instances, though they must be a source of more or less irritation.

Samples of the spineless cactus found there have been sent to Mr. Burbank, with all the information about it obtainable. He has replied that this is probably a species which is found in Africa and has been brought there at some time. It has a longer and thinner leaf, so-called, than the prickly cactus and is less juicy and nourishing. Mr. Burbank says that the spineless cactus he is developing will be the more succulent variety, affording much more valuable cattle food than any of the spineless varieties which have been found in various parts of the world.

The demand for cuttings of the spineless variety found there has become extremely great, as the grazers more and more recognize the value of a plant that affords both food and drink during periods of drought.

A Mistake Somewhere.

The young man who professed that he could read character from handwriting looked attentively at the scrap of a letter which had been given him by a friend and shook his head.

"The woman who wrote that," he said, in his most judicial tone, "is undoubtedly possessed of personal attractions and unfortunately too well aware of them; but her character, sir, is weak as water. She lacks determination, consistency, ambition of a high order and originality. Am I not correct in my synopsis so far as you know?"

"Mm, well, you may be," said the other, "for I've never seen the writer. She's the widow of my Cousin Jim, out in Iowa. When I knew Jim he was an agreeable scapegrace who never stayed in one position or place for more than six months, and was always in debt. He married her twelve years ago, settled in a small city, built up a fine business, became mayor last year, just before he died, and has left a life insurance of \$40,000 and an excellent income besides to his widow and four children."

"Some way," he added, thoughtfully, as the reader of handwriting sat looking at the scrap of paper with a dazed expression, "I had imagined she might have considerable character, but I dare say you're right."

Not Afraid of the Cash.

"But do you think, young man," said her father, "that you can afford to marry?"

"Oh, yes, sir!" responded the young man cheerfully. "I have a friend who is a preacher, and he'll do it cheap!"—Cleveland Leader.

Trying to Scare Him Away.

"You say you think your girl is going back on you? What leads you to such a supposition—did she snub you?"

"No, but she called her little sister into the parlor last night and had her recite to me."—Houston Post.

In the Sere and Yellow. We confess that we have reached the age where floating on the lake at midnight and singing "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean" doesn't appeal to us.—Atchison Globe.

Improving in Her Manners. "Mrs. Newlyrich is improving—doesn't wear her diamonds at breakfast any more."

"Cut out the diamonds, eh?"

"Oh, no; cut out the breakfast."

Most people prefer green corn on the ear, although you occasionally meet a man who prefers it in the knock-down state.



Gentry has not been married very long. He is supposed to be delightfully happy. Therefore when Phillipson overtook him on the way to the station the other morning and observed his downcast face he wondered.

"I don't know what to do!" Gentry exclaimed at length. "My wife is a splendid cook—why, I never saw anything like it! And she works hard trying to get me a sustaining breakfast. That's what she calls it and heaven knows she's right. Why, this morning she had fruit, breakfast food, steak and fried potatoes, eggs and pancakes! And you know"—Gentry's tone grew tragic—"in all my life I've never been used to taking anything but coffee and

toast in the morning—don't want anything else. And I have to eat so much now that I'm nearly dead!"

"But why don't you tell her?" asked Phillipson. "Or why don't you refuse to eat?"

"That's the whole trouble," Gentry confessed, sadly. "If I didn't eat everything and all of it she'd think the stuff wasn't cooked right and it would hurt her feelings. If I asked her to cut down the food supply in the morning I'm afraid she'd think I was stingy—and I couldn't stand that! What'll I do?"

The heartless Phillipson roared. "The best thing I can advise," he called as he boarded the smoker, "is a dyspepsia cure!"—Chicago Daily News.

Topics of the Times

The London City Council is likely to establish a system of automobile ambulances.

Harry Lander, a Scottish comedian, is so popular in Great Britain that he is booked at the music halls till Christmas, 1912.

Admiral Togo, when in England in the 70's, was commented on by a critic, who said: "Mr. Togo quite annoys himself with his politeness."

The Imperial Bureau of Statistics estimates the population of the German Empire for 1905 at 60,164,000, compared with 59,364,000 in 1904.

The highest elevator in the world has been opened on the Burgenstock, a mountain near Lake Lucerne. It lifts tourists 500 feet to the top of a vertical rock.

The London Lancet says a German doctor has discovered a new and valuable anesthetic. It is called "hydrochlorate of benzoyltrimethylammonioethylmethylcarbinol."

Gen. G. W. Mindl, the United States appraiser of diamonds that come into New York, declares that they have advanced 50 per cent in value in ten years, and that the increase will continue.

A Sheffield (England) writer, in commenting on the desirability of the American market for razors, declares that more razors are bought in America for each man than in any country of the world.

M. Caverau, of France, has discovered that the eggs of insects contain the same characteristic poison venom as the sting of the insect. So also the eggs of serpents. The discovery is important in its bearings on the phenomena of heredity.

"How long is an egg 'fresh laid'?" asked a London judge of a witness the other day. "As long as it is good," replied the witness. The London newspapers duly record this incident, but what pleases them most about it is that the name of the judge who asked the question is Bacon.

Governmental supervision of railroads may be studied in America, as according to good authority, the Republic of Mexico now controls between 3,000 and 4,000 miles of the principal railway systems in that country, and at the present time is building additional mileage.

A resident of a London suburb who thought he had a sure tip on the race for the Stewards' cup, turned in a fire alarm so that he might communicate the good news to as many of his neighbors as possible. But the officers of the fire department were not sporty and turned him over to the police.

English automobile manufacturers are experimenting with wire wheels in the belief that, weight for weight, they are stronger than those of wood of the artillery variety. This would be a practical return to first principles, as all the early types of self-propelled vehicles were equipped with wire wheels.

There is an animal hospital at Lodepur, near Calcutta, where there are usually about a thousand animals under treatment—horses, oxen, mules, elephants, dogs and even sheep, all comfortably housed and looked after by a staff of eighty native "nurses" under the orders of a British veterinary surgeon.

The British government is building a new war balloon factory at Aldershot. When completed the new factory will be large enough to contain side by side three fully-inflated balloons. From the factory complete balloon equipments will be sent out to India and to all the colonial and foreign stations of the British army.

Dr. G. C. Franklin, the new president of the British Medical Association, in an address to the Association at Leicester, pointed out the danger of overspecialization in medicine. The development of the specialist, he said, was inevitable, and he feared might tend to produce a narrower type of medical man, but on the whole the development had so far been beneficial both for the public and the profession.

Capt. James P. Boland, who is steamboating on the Yukon River, writes to Capt. Sam Gregory, of the

Eagle boatstore, that a fine business is being done on that stream this season. The boat gets from \$110 to \$125 a head for carrying cattle, \$30 a head for sheep and about \$45 a ton for general merchandise. Passenger rates are in the same proportions, and dogs are charged for at the same rate as passengers.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SILENT HELP.

The silent and comprehensive understanding which often exists between people who have lived long together is said to be at times so great that the medium of speech is scarcely needed. This must have been the case with the Leedham sisters, although to the uninitiated it seemed as if Miss Mattie did all the talking, while Miss Cora spent her thoughts on her intricate crochet patterns.

"Now, sister," said Miss Mattie, bustling into Miss Cora's room one day, "what do you think of having the new doctor and his wife to tea? Of course, you're thinking why should we be the first, as there are others better able?"

Miss Cora smiled placidly at her knitting. "That's true," said Miss Mattie, with an answering smile. "As you say, why shouldn't we? I know your mind is on the chocolate-cake, that nobody else can make, but of course you are remembering what a busy day this is and how long the cake takes."

Miss Cora looked open to reason. "But, as you truly consider," added Miss Mattie, casting care away with a wave of her hand, "I can let the cleaning of the south chamber go till next week. Certainly I can and will, my dear. O Cora, if it weren't for you and your sterling common sense, and always seeing the best way out of things, I don't know how I should get along," and she gave her helpful sister an affectionate pat on the shoulder and hurried off to her household duties cheered and encouraged.

GETS FISH, BUT LOSES BABY.

Arab Mother Gives Herself Wholly Up to the Sport.

The women of Ujiji, an old Arab town on the northeast coast of Lake Tanganyika, are devoted to their children, but are not less fond of the sport provided for them by the myriads of brilliant, silvery little fish in the lake. In this connection an interesting story is told by a correspondent writing from Ujiji.

The natives keenly relish the fish, which are but an inch and a half long, and are as thin as a pencil, and when a shoal is seen the men go out in their canoes and the women and children rush down to the shore.

Skillfully the shoal is driven toward the women, who stand in the water in rows waiting to catch the fish in cloths. The correspondent's story shows that everything is forgotten in the excitement of the chase.

"I saw one woman," he writes, "who was carrying her baby suspended by a cloth from the back of her waist."

"Determined not to lose her share of the sport, she plunged into the water with the rest and stooped down again and again, of course immersing the unfortunate infant every time she did so."

"When, laden with the coveted delicacies, she regained the shore she found that her infant had been drowned. She was surprised and annoyed as she looked at her dead little one, but it was 'Kismet.' It had been sport on the one hand and baby on the other, and the former passion having conquered baby was 'Kismet!'"

Quite Naked.

Miss Prim—Really, she's a regular holden. She saw a horse grazing in a field the other day and she jumped on its back and made it run all around with her.

Miss Ascum—And didn't the horse have any bridle or saddle on?

Miss Prim—No; it was—er—perfectly nude.—Philadelphia Press.

Dreary Outlook for the Man.

Only a man who has married an intellectual woman can appreciate the monotony of having brains for breakfast 365 days in the year.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Successful Philosopher.

Briggs—Is Perkins successful in his philosophy?

Griggs—Oh, yes. His wife has supported him for years.—Life.

SCROFULA A Disease We Inherit

The tainted blood of ancestors lays upon the shoulders of innocent offspring untold suffering by transmitting to them, through the blood, that blighting disease, Scrofula; for in nearly every instance the disease can be traced to some family blood trouble, or blood-kin marriage which is contrary to the laws of nature. Swelling, ulcerating glands of the neck, catarrh, weak eyes, sores, abscesses, skin eruptions, white swelling, hip disease and other deformities, with a wasting of the natural strength and vitality, are some of the ways this miserable disease manifests itself. The poison transmitted through the blood pollutes and weakens that health-sustaining fluid and in place of its nutritive qualities fills the circulation with scrofulous matter and tubercular deposits, often resulting in consumption. A disease which has been in the family blood for generations, perhaps, or at least since the birth of the sufferer, requires constitutional treatment. S. S. S. is the remedy best fitted for this. It cleanses the blood of all scrofulous and tubercular poisons, makes it rich and pure and under the tonic effects of this great blood medicine the general health improves, the symptoms all pass away, there is a sure return to health, the disease is cured permanently while posterity is protected. Book on the blood and my advice wished, furnished by our physicians, without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Seldom Fatal.
"Say, doctor," remarked the man who had just dropped into the office, "I'm very much alarmed about my son."
"What's the trouble?" queried the M. D.
"He has had three peculiar attacks within a week," continued the parent, "and during each of them he was without sense or knowledge for nearly two hours."
"Oh, don't be uneasy about a little thing like that," replied the pill dispenser. "I've known people to live all their lives in a similar condition."



Gave It a Trial.
The mother of the new Crown Princess of Germany gave offense in some quarters by ordering her daughter's trousseau from Paris instead of patronizing German industries. It is not at all strange that motherly pride should get the better of patriotism, and should desire the girlish beauty to be set off by dainty confections of French taste. The princess is probably more satisfied with her wedding outfit than was her husband's great-grandmother, Victoria of England.
The story goes that when the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria was betrothed to the Crown Prince of Prussia, she set about planning an exquisite trousseau. Specially designed lace and trimmings were ordered and beautiful embroideries begun. It was to be a wardrobe fit, indeed, for a princess.
But the royal mother was queen of her household no less than of the British nation. The dainty clothes were not fashioned after her own ideas. Everything was countermanded, the costly, fragile articles returned, the airy, Frenchy fabrics rejected. A solid, sensible and prosaic wardrobe was ordered in its place, well made, and serviceable enough to last a lifetime.
It is said that the princess, when once out of sight of the royal and maternal eye, had the whole substantial and ugly outfit packed securely away, and that she never wore one article of all that apparel.

Love's Young Dream.
Father—Now, see here! If you marry that young pauper, how on earth are you going to live?
Sweet Girl—Oh, we have figured that all out. You remember that old hen my aunt gave me?
"Yes."
"Well, I have been reading a poultry circular, and I find that a good hen will raise twenty chicks in a season. Well, the next season that will be twenty-one hens; and as each will raise twenty more chicks, that will be 420. The next year the number will be 8,400. The following year 168,000, and the next 3,360,000! Just think! At only 50 cents a piece we will then have \$1,680,000. Then, you dear old papa, we'll lend you some money to pay off the mortgage on this house."

Time Too Slow for Him.
"Why, Jimmy, what's the matter? What are you crying for?"
"B-b-boohoo! B-b-'cause it's so long till my next birthday!"—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Tombstone Wit.
Mary Ann Reilly and Patrick Reilly, of County Cork, were a devoted couple. Mary, dying, pledged her husband to have the following carved on her tombstone:
"Here lies Mary Ann Reilly, a good wife, waiting for her husband."
Twenty-one years later, Patrick, being himself about to die, ordered that the following addition be cut upon the stone:
"Here is Patrick at last."
Pat's graceless son was not satisfied. He had long yearned for his inheritance. He had carved below the two previous inscriptions this:
"Late, as usual."

An Experienced Officeholder.
Head of Bureau—I suppose you know something of the duties of the office?
Applicant—Oh, yes. They are to come late, go home early, and do as little as possible while you are here.
Head of Bureau—Quite satisfactory; you must have held public office before.—Boston Transcript.

Just a Way They Have.
"Say, conductor," asked the inquisitive passenger, "in speaking of the time which is proper, 'a quarter to six' or 'a quarter of six'?"
"Neither," replied the railroad man. "I always say 'five-forty-five.'"

ENGLISH AIRSHIP WRECKED.



The airship which Dr. F. A. Barton and F. L. Rawson have been constructing at Alexandra Palace for the English war office was tried recently. The results were fairly satisfactory during the flight, but the airship came to a disastrous end after arriving at Romford. The vessel tapered in front like the bows of an ordinary ship and a large rudder was fitted at the stern. The propelling power was supplied by two fifty horse power motors. Each motor drove a pair of two-blade propellers which lay on each side of the ship and were driven by belts. The propellers were seven feet in diameter and each motor equipment was separately controlled. The ship was provided with banks of aeroplanes. The total weight of the airship was about 14,000 pounds. The balloon measured 180 feet in length and 40 feet in diameter; 600 carboys of vitriol and fifty tons of iron borings were used for the manufacture of the hydrogen gas. After elaborate preliminaries the airship got under way and ascended some 2,400 feet. The wind, however, caused the experimenters great trouble, and the steering was not all that they had hoped. The vessel came down on the farther side of Romford. The descent was accomplished almost successfully, but as the four aeroplanes had congregated at one end of the platform, earth was no sooner reached than the stern of the ship rose suddenly and Mr. Spencer found it necessary to cut the balloon open. The gas rushed out with a roar, the car crashed to the ground and went practically to pieces.

FRAUDS IN THE MAILS.

Assistant Attorney General Who Hunts Crooks.

Every year many people find themselves cut off from the privilege of the mails. No matter how many letters are coming to them or how much money these letters contain, the postmaster refuses delivery; the letters and the money go back to the senders. That is what happens when a fraud order is issued. In a sunny corner of the administrative floor of the Postoffice Department at Washington is a lawyer, keen and round, who looks after that particular kind of business. It is a very large business, for in the twelve months of the last fiscal year Assistant Attorney General R. P. Goodwin was instrumental in excluding from the mails the letters of almost 150 different men and concerns. This fiscal year, beginning with July, the offenders are more numerous than ever. The files in Mr. Goodwin's well-conducted office are bulging with papers in these cases.

There are recruits, of course, in this peculiar class of wrongdoers, whose days and nights are devoted to schemes for deceiving the unsophisticated public, and who would use the Postoffice Department to help their enterprises along. But there are very many confirmed ones, who, driven out of business under one name, soon begin under another.

It is amazing how persistent some of the offenders are and equally remarkable to what extent people will put their money into questionable ventures, says Mr. Goodwin. Lewis, the man who started the United States Bank at St. Louis, secured about \$2,500,000 before a fraud order was issued against him. That was one of the big cases. But there are many little cases. For instance, those old advertisements for writing letters at home are still running, till we catch the persons practicing deception. You will find cases on our docket showing that we are constantly issuing fraud orders against such concerns.

The medicines that cure everything under the sun likewise figure in the scores of fraud orders signed by the Postmaster General. We are now construing the law against such concerns more strictly than it has ever before been construed in this office, with the result that fraud is declared practiced in some cases where heretofore the perpetrators would have escaped.

A few years ago a fraud order was issued against one Rowan in Milwaukee because he had been advertising pills that were a sure cure for deafness. Furthermore, he promised to refund the money if consumers of the pills were not cured after following his instructions. When the money had been sent and the purchaser had Rowan's pills, he found one of the conditions to be the taking of 2,000 pills at

the rate of one a day. Rowan was refused the privilege of the mails, and he was found to be a very old offender. He was very prolific in new schemes for defrauding the gullible public, and also quick in securing a new address as soon as he had hit upon a particularly ingenious scheme.

An Aid to Hearing.
"Hurry them along, please," said the woman customer as she left a pair of opera glasses for repairs at a Chestnut street store. "I can't hear well at the theater without them."

Another customer who was waiting smiled when the women left at her apartment mistake. "She meant she could not see," he observed.
"No," rejoined the optician; "she meant just what she said. Opera glasses are an aid to hearing as well as to sight. You can prove it any time you are seated well toward the rear in a theater by training the glasses on a singer. As long as you keep the singer under scrutiny with the glasses you will be able to follow the words of the song with ease. Drop the glasses and you will notice a difference. It will require more or less of a strain to catch the enunciation distinctly."

"By the use of opera glasses a theater patron is enabled to note distinctly every movement of a singer's lips, and the unconscious 'lip reading' greatly aids the sense of hearing. If you ever attend a public meeting where it is impossible to get close to the speakers provide yourself with opera glasses, and you will be surprised how greatly they will aid you in hearing."—Philadelphia Record.

Changing the Subject.
The late Hon. Charles W. Slack told the following of the Hon. Peter Harvey, the friend and biographer of Daniel Webster:

Mr. Harvey was a large man with a small voice and that pomposity of manner that many very diffident men possess. Above everything he valued and prided himself upon his friendship with the "great expounder."

The first year of the War of the Rebellion he went through to Washington, and on his return was asked how he liked President Lincoln.

"Well," he said, "Mr. Lincoln is a very singular man. I went on to see him, and told him that I had been an intimate personal friend of Daniel Webster; that I had talked with him so much on the affairs of the country that I felt perfectly confident I could tell him exactly what Mr. Webster would advise in the present crisis, and thereupon I talked to Lincoln for two solid hours, telling him just what he should do and what he should not do, and, will you believe it, sir, when I got through all Mr. Lincoln said was, as he clasped his hand on my leg, 'Mr. Harvey, what a tremendous great calf you have got.'"

As women get fatter, they devote the interest to finding an acceptable corset that they formerly devoted to the church.

That person who thinks no one is right but himself ought to be locked up where he can do no damage.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Early Instances of Tree Protection.

Perhaps the earliest protection to trees in the colonies was in Massachusetts, for in 1637 Watertown was moved to pass a vote at town meeting "to mark the shade trees by the roadside with a 'W' and fining any person who shall fell one of the trees thus marked eighteen shillings." Exeter, N. H., was a close second, when, in 1640, regulations were passed regarding the cutting of some oak trees. In 1793 the Massachusetts Agricultural Society offered prizes to the person who should cut the trees from the most land in three years; however, so alarming a decrease in forest area was shown by reports received at the time that the policy was speedily reversed and prizes were offered for the planting of trees and the management of woodlots.—The Chautauquan.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Worse Yet.
He—I had a horrible dream last night. I dreamed I was riding along a lonely country road and—
She—In an automobile?
He—No; on a nightmare.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The Woman of It.
Husband—Don't you think it would be a good idea to have that money for a rainy day?
Wife—I should say not. I can't go shopping on a rainy day.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rub grease on the seams of new tinware, keep in a warm place for a day, and the article will not rust in the seams.

Take your meals regularly. Take your rest regularly. Take "Old Gilt Edge" regularly and you can see the world with approving eyes—and it will approve of you.

Danger of "First Thoughts."
Miss Verachir (musingly)—I wonder why it is that artists are always poor?
Suitor (awkwardly)—I presume that most of them marry for beauty.

Remember when you buy Miller's Milwaukee Beer you get the best. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

England has one member of parliament for every 10,200 electors, Ireland one for every 7,177, Scotland one for every 8,974 and Wales one for every 9,613.



How They Know.

Here is a bit of wisdom gleaned from the head waiter. According to him the trained observer can tell whether or not a man has been used to servants all his life by the intonation of his voice when calling some one to wait on him. The person who has been used to bossing other people around says, "James," or whatever the name of the servant may be, with a falling inflection, while the one who, until lately, has been accustomed to waiting on himself, gives "James" the rising inflection, as if in supplication.
"And that," said the waiter, "is a dead sure sign. A man may cover up most other tell-tale marks, but he can't get away from that."

In after years they again met at the seashore.

"How time does fly, Miss Giddyup," he said. "Just think, five years ago you refused me on this very spot."
"Alas, yes," she rejoined with a soulful sigh. "But I was young and foolish then, Mr. Singleton."
"True," he replied, "but fortunately I am now older and wiser."

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S. F. N. U. No. 40, 1905

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MEAT OF THE WHEAT
A tremendously nutritive, pure white wheat food, with a flavor that will make you pass your plate for more
Two Honest Pounds
In Every Package.
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For Lung Troubles
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. And it certainly strengthens weak throats and weak lungs. There can be no mistake about this. You know it is true. And your own doctor will say so.
"My little boy had a terrible cough. I tried everything I could hear of but in vain until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The first night he was better, and he steadily improved until he was perfectly well."—Mrs. S. J. SWELL, ALTON, ILL.
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Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

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TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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